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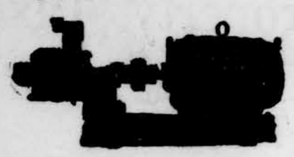
PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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To cure common cold and tonsilities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues. Obtainable at all chemists.

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VOL. XXVII NO. 93 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Subhas Turns Down Mahatma's Proposal

Deadlock Over Working Committee

WHO IS TO NOMINATE PERSONNEL?

Matter May Go To A. I. C. C. For Decision

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

I understand, on reliable authority, that in his latest communication to Mahatma Gandhi at Rajkot, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has expressed his inability to give effect to Gandhiji's advice that if his (Subhas Bose's) policy has the support of the majority of the A.I.C.C. he should have a Working Committee composed exclusive of members believing in that policy. The Congress President, it is understood, has urged that Gandhiji's advice goes against the spirit of the resolution of the Congress which provides that the Working Committee must have the implicit confidence of Mahatmaji.

Homogeneous Cabinet Not Possible

He further maintains that the formation of a homogeneous Cabinet at present would not be in the best interests of the country. He entertains the apprehension that such a Cabinet would not be representative of the general body of the Congress and would lead to internecine "war".

The correspondence that has transpired between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on the question of the nomination of the Working Committee, it is understood, will be released to the Press on the eve of the A.-I. C. C. meeting. The Congress President seems to be anxious that instead of issuing statements and counter-statements, the entire correspondence totalling about a dozen letters should be made public. He, therefore, seems to have asked for and secured the special permission of Gandhiji to release the correspondence.

NOMINATION OF WORKING COMMITTEE

The Congress President's attitude on the question, I understand, has been undergoing slight variation from time to time. In an earlier letter, for instance, he conveyed to Gandhiji his preparedness to form a homogeneous Cabinet according to Mahatmaji's advice and further requested him to give his vote of confidence.

Mahatma Gandhi's reply to this, it is understood, was that the A.-I. C. C. should exercise its own judgment in dealing with the Working Committee formed by Mr. Subhas.

The Congress President's latest communication conveys his regret that he cannot give effect to Mahatmaji's advice regarding the formation of a homogeneous Cabinet on the ground that it will not be truly representative of the general body of the Congress and would lead to "civil war" in the Congress ranks.

In conclusion, the Congress President says that the only alternative is for Mahatma Gandhi to nominate the Working Committee and that if for any reason he does not nominate the Cabinet, the matter will have to be placed before the A.-I. C. C. for a decision.

INQUIRY INTO MAJDIA TRAGEDY

CALCUTTA April 19.

Khalique, Superintendent of Police, E. B. Railway, Calcutta, who is now at Siliguri, will arrive to-morrow morning at Majdia to hold enquiries on the spot in connexion with the train collision there.—A. P.

MAHATMA GETS TEMPERATURE

RAJKOT, April 19.

Dr. Variawa examined Mahatma Gandhi and issued the following bulletin:

"Gandhiji is suffering from influenzal cold. His temperature is 102.2 degress. There are no complications and the cold is taking up its normal course. Gandhiji is confined to bed and is resting and the people are requested not to trouble him with any work, inquiries or interviews."

Gandhiji came out in the open at night and rested for a while under the open sky and inhaled the evening breeze. He did not attend evening prayers this evening.—United Press.

MASS ARRESTS IN PALESTINE

British Troops And Police Combine In Drive Against Terrorists

HAIFA, April 19.

Over 250 Arabs many of whom known to be terrorists, were arrested by British troops and police in a big anti-Terrorist drive, which has been going on for the past twenty-four hours.—Reuter.

MACDONALD ON PALESTINE TALKS

LONDON, April 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Thomas Williams asked whether the discussions on Palestine recently held in Egypt were in continuation of the London Conference.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied in the negative, and added that since the termination of the London Conference, the British Government had been considering their future policy in Palestine.

In informal discussions before leaving London, the delegates of some of the neighbouring States expressed certain views and raised certain points in connection with British intentions, and the informal discussions which had taken place had been concerned with the elucidation of those points.—Reuter.

BERLIN, April 18.

It is officially announced that Herr Von Papen has been appointed Ambassador at Ankara.—Reuter.

(Special To "The Chronicle.")

More Impediments In Rajkot Affairs

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO GIBSON

Muslims And Girasias See Dr. Ambedkar

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, April 19.

Every effort is being made by Durbar Veerawala to cause more delay in the materialisation of the Reforms Committee. After making the Thakore reject six out of the seven names, he is reported as having expressed his desire for causing still more delay by making all procedure to be taken to the Chief Justice.

Dr. Ambedkar saw Gandhiji this morning and had a talk with him for 45 minutes about the question of Harijan representation on the Reforms Committee. Dr. Ambedkar is issuing a statement about his visit to Rajkot.

Mahatma's Letter To Gibson

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, April 19.

Gandhiji has sent a letter to Mr. Gibson probably asking for interview to discuss the situation which has arisen from the Thakore's rejection of six nominees of the Parishad.

AMBEDKAR BUSY

Muslims and Girasias are repeatedly visiting Dr. Ambedkar, probably with a view to devise means for fighting the Parishad.

Muslims have appealed to the members of their community to enlist as volunteers.

Dr. Ambedkar is probably leaving to-night for Bombay.

GIRASIDARS' EFFORTS FAIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

It is learnt that the Girasdar Association of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar is trying its utmost to mobilise its force against the Rajkot Praja Parishad to create deadlock in the way of the Reform Committee but hitherto its efforts have proved futile. It is reported that some leading members of Girasdar Association had approached the Girasdars of Barawada Chowishi and sought their support against the Rajkot Parishad but to their surprise the Girasdars of Barawada have categorically refused to give any kind of support and expressed full confidence in Mahatmaji.

AMBEDKAR'S ALTERNATIVE

RAJKOT, April 19.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in an interview to the "United Press" stated that he came here not at the invitation of the Rajkot Durbar but at the invitation of the local Depressed Classes who requested his intervention in the dispute regarding their non-inclusion in the Reforms Committee.

"The first thing I did on my arrival," he said, "was to ascertain from the Durbar whether they were prepared to have on the Committee a person who was the accredited representative of the Depressed Classes.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL.

"I saw Gandhiji this morning at 11-30 but, unfortunately, I could not discuss in detail all the points since he had got sudden temperature. However, I discussed with him an alternative proposal of submission of the formation of the new constitu-

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)

BIG COMBINE TO FIGHT AGGRESSION

China And Far Eastern Countries To Figure In United Front

LONDON, April 19.

In the House of Commons, the Premier replied in the affirmative, when asked by Mr. Arthur Henderson whether he would bear in mind the desirability of including China and other Far-Eastern countries in any combination resisting aggression.—Reuter.

MATRICULATION ALGEBRA PAPER

Vice-Chancellor's Assurance To Candidates

BOMBAY, April 19.

The Registrar to the University of Bombay states: "I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor to state for the information of the public that as the University authorities find that the paper in Alegebra set to the Matriculation candidates this year included questions more difficult than candidates for that examination are expected to answer, they are taking the necessary steps to see that the candidates do not suffer on this account."

JAWAHAR MEETS SUBHAS

JHARIA, April 19.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived here to-day by the Toofan Mail, was received at the Dhanbad station by Mr. Sudhir Chandra Bose, elder brother of the Congress President.

On his arrival at Bigwadi Bungalow, where the Congress President is convalescing, Pandit Nehru went straight to Mr. Bose's room and enquired about his health. After tea the two leaders came out to the open lawn in front of the bungalow and were engaged in deep conversation for about three and half hours. They had further conversation after dinner for over an hour, after which Pandit Nehru left for Allahabad by Delhi Mail.—A.P.

ROUND THE CAPE ROUTE PREFERRED

Sequel To War-risk Insurance Cost

LONDON, April 19.

The British Steamship Company has decided to send certain ships on the Far East Traffic via The Cape instead of the Suez Canal.

An official of the Brockle Bank Line, Liverpool, said that the reason was one of cost, depending on the war-risk insurance and the only effective decision was to divert ships, which usually went from India and the Far East via Suez to America.

Ships to the United Kingdom would continue to use the Suez Canal because the Government's war-risk insurance rates on that route were not higher than via The Cape whereas vessels from the Far East to America via Suez had to pay a war-risk insurance rate of 35 shillings per cent compared with ten shillings via The Cape.—Reuter.

WORLD WELTER-WEIGHT TITLE

LONDON, April 19.

Henry Armstrong, the Negro holder of the world Light-weight and Welter-weight Boxing Championships defends the Welter-weight title against British champion Ernic Rodrick, Liverpool, over fifteen rounds at the Harringay arena on May 25,—Reuter.

Bogey Of 'Encirclement' Exposed

LORD HALIFAX EXPLAINS BRITISH POLICY

Comprehensive Plan Against Aggression

LONDON, April 19.

In the course of a debate on Foreign Affairs, in the House of Lords, Lord Halifax emphasised they had no desire to threaten the prosperity of any other nation, and the efforts which the British Government were making to resist further aggression involved no departure from the principles of policy he had laid down.

On the contrary, they hoped that the policy would in time lead to a reaffirmation of those principles and a return from aggression to a friendly discussion and negotiation. The Government were anxious to work in company with all peace-loving countries, who were determined to maintain the Independence of Sovereign States.

If a country accepted the same principle in international relations and showed the same willingness to work in the maintenance of peace, the internal organisation of that country was not a matter of interest to the British Government.

With regard to Russia, Lord Halifax said that he did not think that there was anything he could say at present "beyond the fact that we are engaged in an exhaustive pursuit of these negotiations, and I hope the recognition of different points of view of which, we each, have to take into account, will enable us to make the progress which we all desire on matters to which these negotiations are being directed."

Lord Strabolgi asked whether the negotiations related also to the Pacific.

Lord Halifax replied that the particular purpose with which the conversations had hitherto been held, had been the situation in Europe, and he would not exclude the possibility of the conversations being more widely extended, but they had not been so widely extended hitherto. Lord Halifax emphasised that Government desired to see a comprehensive system against aggression, but with facilities for a peaceful change excluding no one who would come in with them, but they must first of all apply themselves with all the strength they could command to the immediate concrete problem before them.

BUILDING UP OF PEACE TAKES TIME

In regard to the suggestions that Government's policy was piecemeal, Lord Halifax said that they had to work with the material at their disposal and rally the forces of those countries which resented and were prepared to resist a policy based on force.

"If a structure collapses, it cannot be rebuilt in a moment, and it is not helpful to belittle the progress made in the early stages of rebuilding, because the whole building does not immediately appear."

Lord Halifax hoped that Government's policy might be regarded as an approach to a permanent policy and emphasised that Government were always ready to take their part in more positive endeavours, not only to restrict force but to promote enduring peace. Methods other than free discussions had unhappily been preferred and had left them no option but to continue to increase their strength and make themselves unquestionably able, if necessary, to carry out their undertakings.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

Referring to President Roosevelt's message, Lord Halifax said that the Government "find themselves in essential agreement with the outlook on international relationships which the President has expressed with great clarity and all the immense authority at his command. I do not doubt that millions of people in all countries will trust that his initiative may have a successful outcome."

HALIFAX'S ASSURANCE

A suggestion that there might be an act of war against British shipping was made by Lord Strabolgi in the course of the debate in the Lords on foreign affairs.

Lord Halifax replying assured Lord Strabolgi that the subject had engaged the full attention of the Government, who had not been at all unmindful of their obligations in this connection. He could not say more at present.

Replying to a question of Lord Strabolgi whether any agreements reached with other countries would be registered with the League, Lord Halifax said that he had no doubt that it would be the purpose of the Government to take whatever action was incumbent upon them under article eighteen, but it would depend in some degree upon the form of the agreement reached.

With regard to rumours of troop movements in Spain, Lord Halifax pointed out that a great deal of the troop movement was legitimately and naturally accounted for by the fact that the Spanish army was now demobilising, and there was no need for the movement to cause uneasiness.

MOVEMENT OF ITALIAN TROOPS

Lord Halifax dealing with rumours in regard to Italian troops in Spain such as the arrival of large bodies at Cadiz early in April and that they proceeded to the Pyrenees and the Portuguese Frontier or threatened Gibraltar and that Germans were constructing fortifications on the Pyrenees frontier, said that he had made careful enquiries and the Government were perpetually watching the situation. Their information did not at present suggest that too much credence ought to be paid to these reports.

After expressing sympathy and goodwill with the Spanish Government in their immense task of reconstruction, Lord Halifax defined the principal aims of British foreign policy as maintenance of real peace in the world and the protection of person, property and legitimate interests of British subjects abroad.

Referring to the secession of three of the most powerful nations of the world from the League, Lord Halifax said that dissatisfied countries had come to reject the principles by which international society intended to be governed, so that to a constant conflict of national interests, had been added a far more dangerous conflict of ideas.

"There is now no accepted currency in terms of international intercourse. We do not mean the same thing, when we use the same words. Ideas of

(Continued on page 7, col. 5)

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Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted experienced Manager for an upcountry Bank. Apply Box 42 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a High School in Bombay, a B.T. to teach Sanscrit and Gujarati upto Matriculation Class. Apply Box 11657 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted (1) Technician for Intercommunication Telephone System, (2) Electric Refrigeration Mechanic, (3) Stenographer, (4) Accountant, (5) Salesman for office equipment and telephone systems, (6) Mechanic for Neon Factory. Box 41 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—B. A., Matriculates, non-Matriculates (either sex) for business training scheme. Prospects of earning upto Rs. 300. Limited admission. Apply with stamped cover for details: Donaldson and Co., Indian Mercantile Building, Forbes Street. (11656)

Wanted an experienced Spinning Master for the Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Messrs. Morarka & Co., the Agents, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (11632)

Wanted Spinning Master for up-country mills of about twenty thousand spindles, young but experienced, energetic only need apply, stating minimum salary and date joining, apply Box No. 11640, "Bombay Chronicle".

Caretaker—Applications are invited for the post of Caretaker of Reserve Bank of India, Bombay Office. Applicants should be active and of sound physique and accustomed to control staff. Married ex-service man between 30 and 40 preferred. Apply in own handwriting to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Post Box No. 901, Bombay.

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100—20—500 p.m. for a Banking concern to invest loan to everybody without security. Post Box 2410, Calcutta. (10799)

68. FLATS TO LET

Bombay's finest flats, facing sea, excellent view and situation, to let at Meher-Abad, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation. Cool breeze throughout day and night. Rents moderate. Apply on premises or P. Master, 'phone 23217. (11654)

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MARKED ACCOMMODATION IN G. I. P. AND B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY SUBURBAN TRAINS

The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways have recently increased the marked carrying capacity of passengers in suburban coaches and this appears to have given rise to a misconception on the part of some of the travelling public as to the railways' intention in making this alteration.

2. Under the provisions of the Indian Railways Act it is incumbent on railways to notify the maximum number of passengers to be carried in each compartment. Whereas previously the actual number of seats has been the criterion, the carrying capacity has now been marked in suburban trains so as to provide for a reasonable amount of standing room. This action of the railways, which was taken with the prior approval of the Local Advisory Committees, was in no way intended to give a lever to the administrations to reduce the train service or the number of coaches on trains, nor is it proposed to make any such reduction of trains or number of coaches on account of the increase in the marked carrying capacity of coaches.

3. It is recognised on all railways in the world that a certain number of passengers travelling on suburban or metropolitan lines must stand for want of seating accommodation during peak traffic hours. Indian Railways have corresponded with the London Transport and other Suburban Rail Services in the collection of data, and it has been ascertained that the number of passengers carried in the London suburban services during the rush hours on certain sections is nearly 200 per cent over the seating capacity of the trains. The same applies in all the great cities of the world, such as New York, Paris, etc., and all that the Railways, serving Bombay, have now done is to recognise officially this accepted fact. Bombay, however, is fortunate in that the percentage of passengers standing never reaches so high a figure, even at the busiest periods, as obtains in large cities abroad.

4. In arriving at the revised figures of carrying capacity, it has been the concern of the railways that no undue discomfort should be caused to passengers even during the short rush periods when all seats are occupied. Actual tests have been made, and the capacity has been fixed at such a number as will not cause either undue discomfort or set up dangerous conditions by a necessity for passengers to stand too near to the doorways, whilst observing strictly the minimum floor area per passenger laid down by the Government of India.

5. We desire to emphasise that the alteration in the carrying capacity of the coaches on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways does not indicate any alteration in the policy on which the train service has been based. It merely regularises the position in order to conform with the Indian Railways Act, thus enabling passengers to make better use of available accommodation on trains and, in particular, during the "rush" hours.

G. C. LAUGHTON,
Agent & General Manager,
B.B. & C.I. Railway.

J. H. F. RAPER,
General Manager, G.I.P. Railway.

(40)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly, our make according latest researches. Re. 1|4 per tube. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11366)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 39999 for one hundred Shares bearing distinctive Nos. 509504 to 509603 standing in the name of Hawabai Adenwara (since deceased) is reported LOST. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date, after which the Company will issue duplicate Certificate for the said Shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY,
11, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay 18th April, 1939.

35.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EDULJI KAVASJI BILLIMORIA the Executor and Trustee of the last Will of late Cawasji Edulji Billimoria and also in his personal capacity of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land (now redeemed from payment of pension and tax) situate on the East side of Girgaum Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the previous title deeds one hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts and according to the Collectors Bills one hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11, New No. 54, Old Survey No. 237, New Survey No. 188 and Cadastral Survey No. 689 of the Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 2027 and Old Street Nos. 271, 273 and 275 and New Street Nos. 477-479 and all which premises are bounded, on or towards the East by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Gopinath Abbajee and on or towards the South by the property of Burjorjee Jamsetjee Dajee.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1939.

PATHARE & LILADHAR.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

34.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MERWANJI MANECKSHAW BHARUCHA has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property, situate at Gunbow Street. All persons having interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature, in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned, Advocate for the purchaser, at his Office at Guzdar Mansions, Princess Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land or ground, admeasuring 343 square yards, situate at Gunbow Street and being Plot No. 47 of the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme of the estate of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, together with the Buildings, edifices and houses standing thereon bounded on the West by Gunbow Street and beyond that by Hornby Road, on the East partly by Plot No. 48 and partly by Plot No. 49 of the said Scheme on the North by Bomonji Street and on the South by the said Gunbow Street and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 1825 to 1828 and Street Nos. 100, 96-98, 94 and 92 Gunbow Street.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1939.

K. K. KHARAS,
Purchaser's Advocate.

33

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRJI PREMJI, THAKERSEY PARMANAND and MEGHJI KANJI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in the name of Messrs. H. Thakersey and Co., have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Telang Cross Lane, on the plot No. 110 (North) of the Dadar-Matunga Estate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 367 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 318/10 of Matunga Division New Survey No. 842 (part) and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 7520 (1), Street No. 1087 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 109 agreed to be leased to Bai Motibai, wife of Keshavji Mulji, on or towards the West by plot No. 111 agreed to be leased to Ram Saran Koshal, on on towards the South by Public Road and on or towards the North by Plot No. 124 agreed to be leased to Messrs. Amritlal and Co.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1939.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

45.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 546. E 554
18-4-39. 14-4-39.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of HIRALAL PARBHUDAS MEHTA alias HIRALAL P. MEHTA, alias H. P. MEHTA of Bombay Visa Mewada Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a Merchant, residing at Kandewadi Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) CHHOTALAL JEKISHANDAS GHIA, (2) PRABHASHANKER KASHIRAM PANDHYA, (3) CHANDULAL CHUNILAL MUNSHI and (4) JAYANTILAL CHUNILAL MUNSHI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants four of the five executors named in the last Will and testament of the abovenamed deceased the first an Advocate, residing at Coronation Building, C. P. Tank Road, outside the Fort, the second a Managing Clerk in the employ of the petitioners' attorneys residing at Kashinivas, 11th Road, Khar, in Bombay Suburban District, the third, a retired Municipal Pensioner, residing at Radhakrishna Chawl, Kandewadi, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay and the fourth Chief Clerk in the service of B.B. & C.I. Railway and residing at Parvati Niwas Church Road, Ville Parle West in the Bombay Suburban District. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 13th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

TAHIR ALI.

The 13th day of April, 1939.
PURNANAND AND JASUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

44

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. PANDURANG GANPAT BORKAR was a partner with Mr. SHIVRAM PARASHARAM PAWAR in two undertakings for the erection of two buildings, one at Matunga and another at Dadar. The said partnership which was carried on under the name and style of Messrs. S. P. Pawar & Co., commenced in or about March, 1935 and came to an end on the completion of the said two undertakings, but that without prejudice to this contention our client formally dissolved the said partnership on the 23rd November, 1938.

Bombay, Dated this 17th day of April, 1939.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Pandurang Ganpat Borkar.

33.

CHENAB HOSIERY MILLS
(Regd.) LUDHIANA (Pb.)
The leading Hosiery and cloth manufacturers of Northern India, invites applications from smart and experienced youngmen for canvassership. Terms moderate. Those who can deposit security (refundable) against samples need apply.
(11646)

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EXCELSIOR
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HER LAST DESIRE
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A SUPREME RELEASE

TRANSPORT BREAKAGES REDUCED

Growing Use Of Containers

Two thousand egg containers have been ordered by the egg trade through the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. The containers which have been designed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser have been found increasingly useful by the trade as they avoid wastage usually incurred when eggs are packed in ordinary baskets.

Eggs packed in baskets are liable to breakage in transport to the extent of anywhere between 10 to 30 per cent whereas in the case of containers the damage is under one per cent.

The basket usually holds 300 eggs which are not so muoh packed in the basket as thrown in. The same is the number of eggs carried in a container.

The cost of the containers is about 12 annas per box. A container has been found capable of doing 15 trips of 600 miles each without any appreciable damage to it and even after that with slight repair it can be made to last many more trips.

A further fillip to the use of egg containers instead of baskets is offered by the co-operation of the North Western Railway. It has made a concession in the case of boxes as compared to the baskets. Instead of the freight on eggs being charged at the rate of half the usual parcel rate, eggs in containers are being charged one-third.

It is anticipated that egg containers will become a normal method of transport of eggs if and when the concession given by the North Western Railway is also available on other Railways.

Plea For Exemption From Property Tax

How It Affects Charitable Awkaf And Trusts

The following representation regarding the ten per cent tax on immovable property has been sent to the Secretary to Government of Bombay, Finance Department, on behalf of the Mutavalis and Trustees of Muslim Charitable Awkaf and Trusts by Mr. Abdur Rahman Mahomed Yusuf:—

"The Trustees and Mutavalis have learnt with surprise and pain the proposal of Government to levy 10 per cent tax on the rateable value of immoveable properties including the immoveable properties the income of which is utilised for charitable purpose in the city and suburbs of Bombay and in the City of Ahmedabad.

According to what has been stated by the Finance Minister and other speakers in the Assembly and the figures given by them, we beg to bring to your kind notice that the tax payable out of income of the charitable properties would amount to about Rs. 5 lacs per year. The above figures are arrived at from the results which arise out of following admitted facts:—

(1) Government hope to secure Rs. 1 1|4 crore by the proposed tax of 10 per cent. on the net rateable value of all the properties in Bombay amounting to 12 1|2 crores.

(2) It was further stated that Muslims in Bombay hold about one-third of immovable properties and accordingly the gross rents derived by them would come to Rs. 4 crores. According to our information 1|8 of the properties so held by Muslims are properties dedicated to charity the gross rents of these would be 1|8 of Rs. 4 crores, i.e., about Rs. 50 lacs and the tax payable on them would come to about Rs. 5 lacs per year.

HOW INCOME IS SPENT

From the income of these properties the Muslim Institutions such as schools, madrassas, orphanages, dispensaries, maternity homes, sanatoriums and the like are maintained. Help is also given to Haj pilgrims, widows and destitutes and as scholarship to students. These institutions are always in need of funds as net income from immovable properties is continuously decreasing on account of the present decrease in rents and depression in trade which fact is proved by the municipal statistics.

On account of present hard times and trade depression, there is an increasing demand for funds to aid and assist the poor and needy persons but on account of paucity of funds and reduction of income of charity properties, the sufferings of the poor have increased.

The tax of 10 per cent. on the income of charitable properties whose income is used for charitable purposes will have the effect of reducing such income with the result that many students and orphans will have to be turned out from the institutions and the sick and the needy will be deprived of relief as there will be a loss of about Rs. 5 lacs per year to Muslim charities. A sudden drop of 10 per cent from the gross income of these properties which work at about 18 per cent on the net income of these properties would further aggravate the situation and would break down the working of the institutions in case the object for which they were started could not be fulfilled with reduced income.

OBJECTIONABLE TAX

On account of religious injunctions the savings of Muslims and also charitable funds are generally invested in landed properties and the proposed tax of 10 per cent, will greatly affect the personal savings of the Muslims from which charities are aided and also reduce the income of present charity funds invested in properties.

This tax is a highly objectionable one not only because it takes away about Rs. 5 lacs by way of tax from the income of charity properties, but it imposes disproportionately heavy burden on Muslims as major portion of their investments are in immovable properties as they are owners of 1|3 of the properties in Bombay though their population is about 17 per cent out of the total population of Bombay.

The Muslim Wakf properties were recently made liable for payment of certain percentage of their income under the Wakf Validiting Act for the purpose of providing for the expenditure of the Wakf Committee and for the registration of the Wakf and supervision thereof. In addition to this burden there is every likelihood of a further burden being imposed on immovable properties in Bombay by the Bombay Municipality in view of certain programmes and policies of the said body for the removal of slums, providing free milk to sick children and other reforms which it proposes to introduce in the near future.

PLEA FOR EXEMPTION

Some of the properties held by Muslim charitable trusts are let out to poor tenants on reduced rents. But the Municipality charges assessment on these properties not according to the reduced rents these properties are fetching but on their full letting value whereby they are made to bear the burden of municipal tax on rents many times higher than actually received. The new tax of 10 per cent will add to the burden also of this type of charitable properties in Bombay.

Under the circumstances, in the interests of the public good and specially in the interests of the poor and destitutes of Bombay, we earnestly urge the Hon'ble Finance Member and the Government of Bombay to exempt from the proposed tax of 10 per cent. all immovable properties belonging to Muslim Charitable Awkafs and Trusts.

Victoria Gardens Zoo

The following animals and birds have been presented to the Zoological Collection of the Victoria Gardens, in the following months:

January 1939:—

1 Rhesus monkey, presented by Mr. S. M. Mehta; 3 Partridges, presented by Mrs. Meherbai Ardeshir Choksey; 2 Bush Quail, presented by Mr. F. C. Kutar; 1 Rhesus monkey, presented by Mr. T. Phillips; 4 Rabbits, presented by Mr. Gulamali Husain; 1 Bonnet Monkey, presented by the Superintendent of Police "D" Division; 1 Jackal Cub, presented by Mr. J. Smith; and 1 Maina, presented by Mr. Jeewa Jeetajee.

February 1939:—

1 Indian Antelope, presented by Mr. Dhanraj R. Trivedi; 1 Guinea Fowl, presented by Mr. Mahomed Arif Farid; and 1 Turtle (SEA), presented by Mr. M. R. Busheri.

March 1939:—

1 Jackal, presented by Mr. S. D. Mehta; 1 Spotted Deer, presented by the Proprietor Ranjit Movietone; 1 Nilgai Calf, presented by Seth Ahmed Moosa Damanwalla; 2 Rabbits, presented by Mr. H. C. Mehta; 1 Indian Gazella, presented by the Harbour Master, Bombay Port Trust; 30 Rats Australian, presented by Mr. P. Simmons; 9 Rabbits, presented by Mr. G. E. Robbinson; and 1 Hare, presented by Mr. M. K. Bharucha.

CATTLE BREEDING

Bombay Govt. Appoint Committee

A Resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

"Government has decided to appoint a small expert committee to give final shape to the schemes which are under consideration for the improvement, as far as possible on co-operative lines, of the breeding of milch cattle in all parts of the Province.

The committee will be constituted as follows:—

1. The Director of Agriculture, Chairman,
2. The Live Stock Expert to Government,
3. Two officers of the Co-operative and Rural Development Department to be appointed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development.
4. Mr. Dinkar V. Pandya, B.Sc. (Hons).

The headquarters of the committee will be at Poona.

The committee are within two months of its being constituted, to submit to Government complete and detailed proposals for starting this work in at least 5 centres in the Province, of which one will be in Gujarat at Anand, one in the Karnatak, one in the Konkan and two in the up-ghat districts of the Central Division. The scheme for the Konkan will be so designed as to serve the dual purpose of encouraging good milch cattle in the Konkan and organising the supply of milk to Bombay and its Suburbs. The supply of milk and milk products to urban centres will also find a place in the schemes for the other centres.

Mr. Pandya will visit the various cattle breeding entres in the Province in consultation with the Director of Agriculture and the Live Stock Expert to Government. The officers concerned will afford Mr. Pandya all the assistance and facilities which they can give him.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Radio Orchestra Gunkali 7-35 Putlibai of Indore 7-50 Hamid Husain 7-55 Mashuq Ali.
1-30 p.m. Your choice 6-10 Radio Orchestra 6-20 Lakshman Pershad 6-35 Kumari Sneha Chowdhary 6-45 Mashuq Ali 6-55 Putlibai of Indore 7-15 For villagers 8-0 Hindi poetry by Gopi Nath Aman 8-15 Putlibai of Indore 8-30 Intiqam, by Nasrullah Khan 9-0 Mashuq Ali 9-45 Matters of moment by the Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield. (from BBC) 10-5 Lakshman Pershad 10-25 Ghulam Sabiri 10-30 Mashuq Ali 10-45 Putlibai of Indore.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. British National Opera Company.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi I In devotional mood 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I 9-50 Revel of rhythm 11-0 Late news.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi I 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi II 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
7-0 p.m. Khabare Atare 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Light selection 8-20 News in English 8-30 Vocal duets 12-30 p.m. Hori Deepchandi 12-40 Master Ebrahim 12-45 Gujarati songs by Anandji B. Pandya: Kathiawari Kabutar 12-57 Gokul Ka Gwala Hindustani duet by Juthika Roy and Kamaldas Gupta 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Azmat Husain 1-30 Music 3-30 Variety 6-0 Anandji B. Pandya 6-20 Some less known Rags 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial news 7-45 Anandji B. Pandya Gujarati Ghazals 8-0 The Young Prometheus (Marathi) by N. K. Behre 8-15 Brahmachari Vadya Marathi sketch by Sham Rao Oke 8-30 Bai Sunderabai 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Chandamama and Balukaka 9-30 News in English 9-50 Delinquent child by K. R. Masani 10-5 Beniamino Gigli: Tenor 10-15 Chamber Music 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-6 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay I 6-30 G. D. Agni 6-45 Rippling through the reeds 6-55 Azmat Husain 7-15 Karim Khan 7-25 Kathiawari Bhajan 7-30 to 7-45 As in Bombay I 7-45 G. D. Agni 8-0 to 10-5 As in Bombay I 10-5 Bai Sunderabai 10-35 Gat Behag on the Sarod 10-40 Azmat Husain 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
12-30 p. m. Variety. 1-25 Market ratess in English. 1-30 For you madam! 2-5 Hope you like it. 5-0 Popular songs. 5-30 For countryside. 6-30 Jathadar Pyne. 6-55 Urdu Mushaira. 8-5 This is a queer world, (Bengali) by Chitra Gupta. 9-10 Teresa Murphy: Soprano. 9-25 Interlude. 9-30 Henry VIII and his Wives: A talk by Lucy Howie. 9-45 Chamber music. 10-10 Todtentanz (Dance of Death): Liszt.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1. 9-10 Anil Bose: Modern song and Bhajan. 9-20 Sachindra Kumar Ghose. 9-30 Angurbala. 10-0 For Assamese listeners.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. T. S. Venkatarama Sastri: vocal. 5-50 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-0 K. Gopalaswmi Naidu vocal. 6-30 Venkatarama Sastri: vocal. 7-0 Viswamitra and Menaka (Tamil). 7-15 Joi-De-Vivre, 1 among plants (Telugu) by Dr. W. Lakshmana Rao. 7-30 T.A. Sundrambal: vocal. 8-15 B. K. Vishwanatha Sarma violin. 9-20 Traveller's bungalow, 1. 9-35 Selection: crest of the wave. 9-45 Alfred Pinto: Guitar. 10-0 Henry Cornaris and Connemara dance Orchestra (Relayed from Connemara Hotel). 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-0 Lalitangi (Tamil). 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 T. A. Sundarambal: Vocal. 10-0 B.K Vishwanatha Sarma Violin.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Ghulam Ahmad Qawwal and party of Rajpura. 6-20 Chanchal Kumari. 6-40 Faiz Fareed. 6-45 Amateurs. 7-0 For countryside. 7-45 Lal Muhammad. 7-55 Amateurs. 8-10 Ghulam Ahmad Qawwal and party. 8-50 Ahmadi Khan. 8-55 Lal Muhhammad. 9-50 Current events Far East, by F. W. Bustin. 10-5 Chanchal Kumari. 10-15 Alap Sohni. 10-20 Gulam Ahmed Qawwal and Party. 10-40 Chanchal Kumari.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Arti. 6-10 Rajeshwaribai of Cawnpore. 6-25 Mahesh Narayan Saksena. 6-45 Kumari Shanta Bhake. 7-0 Records. 7-30 Bhajan Thumri and Dadra. 8-0 Bee Keeping (Hindustani) by Zinat Waheed. 8-15 Mahesh Narayan Saksena. 8-35 Musical story by Sunehra Khwab. 9-5 Ismail Khan. 9-50 Hypnotism and Mesmerism by L. Diwan Chand. 10-5 Rajeshwribai of Cawnpore. 10-15 Mahesh Narayan Saksena. 10-30 Kumari Shanta Bhake.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Instrumental Solos. 7-45 Lucky dip (Edition). 8-30 Recital by Stephen Dorman (Australian Pianist). 8-45 One Saturday afternoon. 9-30 News. 9-45 Matters of moment by Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield. 10-0 Mario De Pietro (Mandolin and Banjo). 10-25 Sports News and market notes.

FOURTH WEEK

Nav-Jeevan

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST HIT:
IS
Screenland's
SWEETEST & SMARTEST
COMEDY
CO-STARRING:
HANSA
The Bewitching Beauty
with a Captivating Smile
and
RAMA SHUKUL
Who WON Universal
applause in "BHABI"
Supported By:
MUMTAZ ALI, SAROJ BORKAR,
V. H. DESAI, P. F. PITHAWALA,
RAI MOHAN, RANI BALA.
TO-DAY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
ROXY

Ram Gopal who is appearing with his troupe at Regal on Friday.

Indian Dancer Who Refused To Appear In "Gungadin"

RAM GOPAL TO BE SEEN AT REGAL ON FRIDAY

(From A Correspondent).

In connection with the ban on the anti-Indian film, "Gungadin," it is interesting to learn that the young Indian dancer, Ram Gopal, (who with his troupe of international dancers is a staging dance show at the Regal on Friday the 21st at 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.) refused to dance in a scene for this film when such an offer was made to him in Hollywood.

INTERESTING COINCIDENCE.

A very curious but interesting coincidence in this Cinema-Dance drama, is that the film was exhibited at 8 a.m. on Wednesday at the Regal Theatre and immediately after this, Ram Gopal, his partner Retna, and their troupe staged their rehearsal in the same theatre.

Ram Gopal certainly did a service to his country by refusing to dance in this film. Thereby, it is learnt, he sacrificed nearly Rs. 15,000.

Uday Shankar is the only other Indian Dancer who likewise turned down an offer to dance in an anti-Indian Film.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Russi F. Karai, a boy in the matriculation class in a city High School, as decoyed by some domestic servants from Gowalia Tank and taken to Hanging Gardens at Malabar Hill because some servants were arrested in connection with a theft case of Rs. 3,000 committed in the house of the parents of the boy.

The police arrested on suspicion Raghu Luxman and three women in connection with this alleged outrage but in the course of the investigation, it is stated, found that the boy, Russi F. Karai, who has attained his majority and is in matriculation class, was the real thief and not the domestic servants under arrest. Russi, it is alleged, after stealing jewellery from his parents' house disposed of the same in Jhaveri Bazar in the shop of one Roychand Motichand.

Russi was therefore arrested and the police applied for the discharge of the other persons arrested on suspicion.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Magistrate, ordered the discharge of the suspects while Russi has been taken into police custody pending further investigations.

Knocked Down By Lorry

The Bombay Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of accidental death at the inquest on Madhoo Sahadev, a goldsmith, who was knocked down by a motor lorry at Abdul Rehman street, on Monday. He was taken to the J. J Hospital where he died next day.

It was stated that he along with another man was was walking on the road when a passing lorry knocked him down.

On Monday night, there was a sensation when Sub-Inspector Pinto of the Maharbowdi section appeared on the scene and carried out a raid in a room on the second floor of Tapia building, opposite the Railway Hotel. Here, it is alleged, sutta khel gambling in a big scale is being carried on by one Kaikushru Umrigar. The occupant of the room, however, is a lady named Banubai Bathena who the police allege receives bets on behalf of Kaikushru Umrigar.

Banubai was taken by surprise at 10-30 p.m. on Monday when the police rushed in. A punch was quickly formed and a search began which continued till 2 p.m. Banubai and Kaikushru were both arrested and taken to the police station where they were released on bail. Yesterday they were produced before Mr. Haji at Mazagaon when their bail period was extended upto May 2nd.

Shamdasani's Petition For Transfer Of Case Dismissed

The petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court Bombay, challenging his right to try the case in which he has charged the Auditors of the Central Bank of India with certifying a Balance Sheet of the Bank for 1925, which, he alleges, was false in material respects, was rejected by the Magistrate on Tuesday.

Mr. Shamdasani's contention was that as the Magistrate was a tenant of the Central Bank of India, he was personally interested in the Bank and was therefore disqualified to try the case. He prayed the court to request the Chief Presidency Magistrate to withdraw the case in question along with other cases from his court and to transfer them to the court of any other Presidency Magistrate.

Rejecting the application Mr. Haji observed that a preposterous insinuation had been made that he occupied a flat in Ramaprasad Building after he was seized of the cases in question. As a matter of fact he was a tenant of the building since January 1934, months before he was appointed a Presidency Magistrate. The flat was rented to him by Mr. M. A. Dabholkar. Thereafter the High Court appointed Mr. H. C. Captain, Secretary of the Central Bank of India, as the receiver of the building and he continued to pay the rent to Mr Captain in his capacity as the receiver.

The Magistrate further observed that relationship of landlord and tenant was between himself and the receiver and not the Central Bank. The Bank was not the owner of the building and could not be deemed to be his landlord. The Bank itself was not a party to the case but only a witness, required to produce certain documents. In the circumstances the Magistrate held that the fact of his being a tenant of the receiver did not place him in such a position or create such a relationship between himself and the Bank as to lay him open to the charge of being biased in favour of one or the other side. He was neither a party to the case nor was he personally interested in it. The application had therefore to be rejected.

High Court To Be Moved

When the application was made the Magistrate informed the complainant that he was at liberty to apply for transfer of the cases to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court or to the High Court.

As Mr. Shamdasani intimated his intention to appeal to the High Court. The case was adjourned to June 2.

Film Co. Offices Searched For Forged Notes

The offices of two film companies in city were raided by the Bombay C.I.D. in connection with forged currency notes.

It appears that one Padmaker B. Nadkarni died at Kolhapur some time ago intestate. The police took possession of his property and found four forged currency notes of Rs. 100 each. They sent the matter for investigation to the Bombay C.I.D who arrested Raghvendra and Shankar Luxman in whose house one forged note of Rs. 100 is said to have been found.

The police searched the office of Chandra Art Film Co at Dadar and also the office of the Imperial Film Co. at Kennedy Bridge. They are stated to have found that the notes were printed in the studio of the Imperial Film Company. One Babu Rao Chari has also been arrested from this office.

Further investigations are in progress.

AFGHAN CONSUL LEAVES TO-DAY

Appointed Deputy Minister For Commerce

Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan, His Afghan Majesty's Consul at Bombay who is leaving for Kabul today as he has been appointed Deputy Minister for Commerce, has had a distinguished career.

In 1923 he was appointed Secretary in the Western department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1924 he was appointed Secretary to the Afghan Legation at Paris when His late Majesty Mohamed Nadir Shah, was Afghan Minister there. In 1926 he was appointed Vice-Consul at Bombay, officiating Director of the Department of Cipher of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1927; Premier Secretary to the Afghan Legation at Paris, 1928; Member of the Commission of the Northern Boundaries 1929; Deputy Director of the Department of Jurisprudence of the Ministry of Affairs, and worked mostly in the

Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan

Foreign Boundary Commission on the Frontier Affairs, 1932; was made a member of the Commission for demarking Afghan-Iran Frontier 1934. In the beginning of 1935 he was nominated as President of the Commission appointed for the decision of Southwest Afghan-Iran Frontier. On the 4th July 1935 he was appointed as His Afghan Majesty's Consul at Bombay.

During his stay in India he had made himself very popular in Bombay society and his departure is much regretted.

"F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee

A meeting of the scrutineers appointed by the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee managing council met on 17th instant and the nomination papers of the following have been declared valid and accepted:—

(1) Sjt. Dhansukh N. Naik, (2) Sjt. W. D. Warang, (3) Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, (4) Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar, (5) Sjt. Gunwant Atmaram Todankar, (6) Sjt. K. Balakrishna Panikkar, (7) Sjt. Hariprasad Vithaldas Kothari, (8) Sjt. Ravindra R. Trivedi, (9) Sjt. Shankar Ganu Tambitkar, (10) Sjt. Sawlaram Gopal Patkar, (11) Sjt. B. G. Bhandarkar, (12) Sjt. Dattatray Gopal Mhatre, (13) Sjt. R. A. Ramya, (14) Sjt. Laxmikant Kashinath Oak, (15) Sjt. Pandurang Gangaram Sawant, (16) Sjt. Ramji Dhaku Pawar, (17) Sjt. M. R. Jaiwant, (18) Sjt. Sharatchandra Pawar, (19) Sjt. Jagadish Chandra Maitra, (20) Sjt. Ankush Bhiwa Acharekar, (21) Sjt. G. R. Krishnan, (22) Sjt. M. Madhawan, (23) Sjt. Vishram Ramchandrarao Rane, (24) Sjt. Balkrishna Govind Karekar, (25) Sjt. Damodar Jagannath Athalye, (26) Sjt. Ganpat Sitaram Nar, (27) Sjt. Sonnath Hanumanth Bandre, (28) Sjt. K. Vithal Rao, (29) Sjt. C. Parameswaran Nair, (30) Sjt. C. J. Joseph, (31) Sjt. Ramkrishna Govind Bhende, (32) Sjt. Channusingh Chandika Singh, (33) Sjt. Tukaram Krishna Sarmalkar, (34) Sjt. Rudrapratap Singh, (35) Sjt. Kashiprasad Singh, and (36) Sjt. Bhagwati Prasad Misra.

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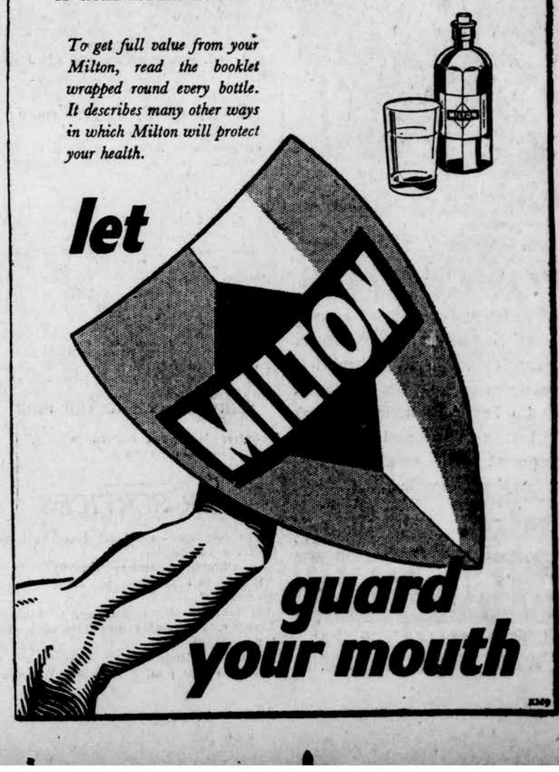

let MILTON guard your mouth

Archibald Wins Featherweight Championship

Dispute For World Position Finally Settled

PROVIDENCE, (Rhodeisland) April 19

Joe Archibald an Anglo-Irish medical student of the Providence University became the undisputed Featherweight World Champion outpointing Leo Rodak of Chicago in 15 rounds.

New York State Athletic Commission previously recognised Archibald as world champion but the National Boxing Association regarded Archibald and Rodak as challengers for the title which has been vacant since Henry Armstrong left the featherweight ranks.

Five thousand spectators saw the bout and the receipts amounted to 10,000 dollars. The fight was closely fought.

According to Reuter correspondents score card Archibald won seven rounds, Rodak six and two were even.

Archibald was two rounds ahead after the twelfth. Rodak rallied strongly and took the thirteenth and fourteenth

The final round was decisive. Archibald attacked fiercely with both fists and battered the opponent. Archibald is eight stone eleven pounds and Rodak eight stone thirteen pounds—Reuter

FALSE TEETH GOT BLACKER AND BLACKER

Then he tried 'STERADENT' and ALL STAINS DISAPPEARED

*I am now 46 years of age, and since I had my first set of teeth extracted when 21 years old, I have searched incessantly for something to counteract carbon-tication on my dental plate. I have tried powders, liquids, and creams, all without effect; the plates continued to black-n. I purchased (without undue optimism) a tin of your "Steradent" and much to my joy and astonishment found that it really did all you claim. It was interesting to observe the carbon disappear and in three nights the dental plates were pink again for the first time since they were new.'—A.L.

Simply put a little 'Steradent' powder in a glass of warm water. Stir well. Leave your dentures in it while you dress, or overnight. Stains disappear like magic—even the blackest tobacco stains of years standing vanish completely after a few treatments. Discoloured parts are made a natural-looking flesh pink. Teeth regain the clean, attractive lustre of 'live' teeth. All mucin film is removed by a powerful sterilising agent which also purifies your plates and gives them a cool, refreshing taste. No brushing. No acids. No nasty taste. At all chemists. Agents: Atlantis (East) Ltd., 20/1 Chetla Road, Calcutta.

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12/w/26

Bhopal Wanderers Carry Trophy

Aga Khan Finals Conclude

Yet another Aga Khan has been relegated to history with the conclusion of yesterday's finals between the Bhopal Wanderers and Bhagwant Club, the trophy going to Bhopal for the first time in its long and brilliant record of 43 years. There will be a conflict of opinions as to whether this year's finals can be classed among the best that adorn the annals of this Blue Riband of Indian Hockey; whether the Stars that have figured therein are any approach to that galaxy of old-time stalwarts whose names are writ large in the pages of Bombay's hockey history. To the majority of Bombay hockey fans, however, the enjoyment of a final is hardly determined by this comparison between the old and the new. It is sufficient for them that a cuptie is of a high enough standard to warrant their interest, and that it is fought in the traditional spirit and in the traditional atmosphere—as this one was.

H. E. Sir Roger Lumley was an interested spectator from start to finish, the rival teams having been introduced to him before the commencement of play.

THE GAME

For the first 10 minutes of the match there was little to choose between the contestants, but within five minutes after that, Bhopal made two effective thrusts that put the Bhagwant Club, last year's holders, two goals down. The latter staged a partial recovery late in the second half only to go down fighting right up to the last by the odd goal in three.

There was not a dull moment during the 60 minutes of play, and although there were few classic moves of the short-passing type, there was plenty of exhilarating dribbling to go into ecstacies over, the Bhopal men in particular revelling in this method of play. Muneer, Shakoor, and Ahmed Sher in the Bhopal quintette gave one of the cleverest exhibitions, while Nasir and Yakub in the Bhagwant forward line were a constant source of danger to the Bhopal defence. Of the two rival defences, Rozerio, of Bhagwant's was easily the best, displaying an amazing amount of stick-work for a half-back.

Bhopal were the first to carry an effective raid, Shakoor who found the inside of the Bhagwant net in the third minute being penalised for an infringement. For a brief three minutes after this, Bhagwant's kept the game in their opponents' half, and then Bhopal made their second raid, Muneer being pulled up for sticks when inside the Bhagwant circle. From the free-hit, the holders took up the offensive once again, but all attempts at approaches to the opposite goal were being thwarted time and again.

BHOPAL OPEN THEIR ACCOUNT

In the 12th minute, Bhopal broke away, Ahmed Sher sprinting on the extreme right and hitting across to Muneer in the ring who sounded the Bhagwant boards. (1—0). And three minutes later a free hit against Bhagwant's in close proximity to their circle helped Bhopal to go further ahead, Shakoor executing a beautiful scoop above the goal-keeper's head into the net. (2—0).

The next few minutes raised the excitement in the stands to fever pitch, when Yakub, Bhagwant's inside left, pierced the Bhopal defence only to see Boston in the goal preserve his charge intact in glorious fashion after three opposing forwards had made desperate attempts to push the ball in.

BHAGWANT'S REDUCE MARGIN

Midfield play ensued for a full ten minutes after resumption, and then McMurray lost a golden chance of narrowing down the margin when he reversed the ball inches off the Bhopal goal. In the 18th minute, however, Bhagwants scored their only goal of the evening, Yakub executing a brilliant piece of dribbling almost from the centre and scoring from close range. (2—1). At the close of play, His Excellency gave away the trophy and presented the winners and losers with medals.

Result:—

BHOPAL WANDERERS 2 goals.
BHAGWANT CLUB 1 goal.

Teams:—

BHOPAL WANDERERS—Boston Khan, Ismail and Ahsan; Saghir, Qawi and Kifayat, Ahmed Sher, Giri, Shakoor, Muneer and Nazir.

BHAGWANT CLUB—Roberts; Moses and Nabi Shah; Abdul, Durga Prasad and Rozario; Kishan, Nasir, Zutshi, Yakub and McMurray.

UMPIRES: Messrs J. Pinto and Cyriaco D'Souza.

Grand Swimming Entertainment

Grand Swimming Entertainment Diving displays in water polo by the "Suicide Squad" will be given at Golwalla Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath, Back Bay, Fort, Bombay.

Ceylon champions will meet Bombay Best swimmers on 24th and 25th April 1939, at 6-30 p. m.

Crime And Punishment

Bombay Premier Pleads For Change In Outlook

"The object of sending a person to jail should not be the punitive idea of vengeful punishment, as embodied in the maxim 'an eye for an eye,' but it should be with a view to reform the person and bring him back to the way of civilised life."

Thus observed the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, presiding over the twenty-third annual general meeting of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, on Wednesday evening.

The President observed that he felt it his duty to preside over the meeting being himself one of the class for whose benefit the Prisoners' Aid Society worker. He had a soft corner for that unfortunate class of prisoners whom society dubbed as criminals and treated them with contempt. Society refused to consider that a person turns criminal because of intolerably cruel circumstances surrounding him.

He referred to mental agony and physical hardship that a person in jail had to undergo under the present jail administration and observed that the treatment given in jails would wreck mentally and physically even those, who were of sterner calibre. He appealed for sympathetic consideration of the question of the treatment of prisoners and pleaded for an entire change of outlook on crime and punishment, in those who were in charge of the administration of crimes.

He was glad to learn that the Society helped 939 released prisoners in the last year and felt sure that it would widen the scope of its activities. He suggested that the Society should study the conditions that induce people to commit crime. The members of the Society should visit jails, offer sympathy to the unfortunate people in the cells and study their conditions at first-hand. Rendering service at the right stage was worth more than money spent afterwards.

Further he suggested that the Society should educate public opinion with a view to nullify the stigma of ignoring and contempt that overhang the jail returned.

As the head of the Government, he would see that the whole system of jail administration was radically reformed, though the task presented many difficulties.

The annual report of the Society for 1933 was adopted and the Central Committee for 1939 was elected with H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay as President, Chief Justice, Sir John Beaumont and Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy as Vice-President. Messrs. M. Nissim, M. Dabholkar and J. Varde as Joint Hon. Secretaries and J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy as Treasurer.

STUDIES IN CONTROL OF FRUIT PESTS

Experiments on a large scale have been carried out at Kohat by the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute to test the effect of various baits and poison sprays on the fruit-fly.

The results show that the citronella bait attact the largest number of flies but its value is negatived by the fact that its attraction is confined exclusively to male flies. Of the remainder, clensel and pollard baits are almost equally useful, the latter being slightly cheaper with ingredients more easily available in villages. Sodium fluosilicate bait-spray proved ineffective. A cheap trap has been devised costing about two and a half annas.

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 15th week of 1939, i.e., the week ended 15th April, 1939, were as under:—

The total mortality 529 was 15 less than in the last week and the death rate registered was 23.7 on the Census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 15th week of 1938, viz., 811 and the death rate 36.3. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 615 and the death rate 27.5.

Out of the total deaths, 127 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, smallpox caused 20 attacks (including one imported from Tirur, South Malabar) and 6 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 4 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 7 attacks (including one imported from Malad) and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 651 as against 686 for the 15th week of 1938, and 590 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1934-38).

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 19

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a m to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	102	63	—	—	—0.1
Amraoti	102	76	—	—	—0.1
Akola	101	77	—	0.6	+0.5
Ahmedabad	99	22	—	—	—
Ajmer	92	67	—	—	—0.1
Ahmednagar	95	71	—	0.5	+0.3
Ambala	100	66	—	0.4	—
Allahabad	106	78	—	0.4	+0.3
Benares	108	76	—	—	—0.1
Bareilly	104	72	—	—	—0.2
BOMBAY	87	78	—	—	—
Bangalore	87	70	—	4.7	+4.0
Bhopal	100	77	—	—	—
Baroda	98	75	—	—	—
Belgaum	89	70	—	0.4	—0.5
Bijapur	97	71	—	0.4	+0.1
Bellary	96	76	—	1.3	+0.9
Bhavnagar	94	73	—	—	—0.1
Chittagong	88	80	—	3.9	+1.6
Calcutta	102	82	—	1.5	+0.6
Cuttack	105	77	—	—	—0.8
Cawnpore	108	78	—	—	—0.1
Calicut	91	78	—	6.9	+5.3
Colombo	88	82	—	8.4	+3.0
Cheerapunji	74	62	5.9	14.3	—1.0
Cocoanada	99	78	0.1	0.1	—0.2
Cochin	88	79	0.1	9.6	+7.1
Dehra Dun	94	68	—	0.3	—0.2
Delhi	100	69	—	—	—0.2
Dehra I. Khan	78	—	—	0.6	—
Desa	98	63	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	3.0	+0.7
Fort Sandeman	73	48	—	0.7	—0.2
Gorakhpur	107	77	—	0.1	—0.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	99	80	—	0.4	—0.4
Hyderabad (Sd.)	92	63	—	—	—
Indore	99	74	—	—	—0.1
Jhansi	99	80	—	—	—0.1
Jubbulpore	104	74	—	—	—0.1
Jacobabad	93	64	—	—	—0.2
Jaipur	95	67	—	—	—0.1
Karachi	84	67	—	0.1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	69	55	0.1	5.0	+1.4
Khandwa	104	78	—	—	—
Lucknow	105	75	—	—	—0.2
Ludhiana	98	62	—	0.4	—0.2
Lahore	91	56	—	0.1	—0.3
Lyallpur	89	56	—	—	—0.4
Multan	90	57	—	—	—0.2
Mysore	92	69	—	1.0	—
Madras	95	80	—	5.2	+4.9
Marmagoa	88	76	0.1	0.1	—
Malegaon	102	74	—	—	—
Mussoorie	75	55	—	0.5	—0.4
Mahableshwar	75	63	—	0.6	—
Murree	62	45	—	2.7	—0.4
Mount Abu	81	64	—	—	—
Masulipatam	98	80	—	—	—0.3
Mandalay	100	81	—	—	—0.5
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.3
Mercara	81	63	—	1.0	—0.3
Nagpur	104	83	—	0.3	—0.1
Ootacamund	71	50	—	1.9	+0.5
Patna	100	80	—	0.1	—0.1
Peshawar	82	61	—	0.6	—0.8
Poona	95	71	—	0.1	—0.2
Pachmarhi	93	73	—	—	—0.1
Port Blair	91	76	T	1.4	+1.0
Quetta	61	39	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	103	71	—	0.5	—
Rawalpindi	80	55	—	1.5	—
Rangoon	101	80	—	0.1	—0.5
Ratnagiri	88	76	T	0.1	—
Rajkot	99	70	—	—	—
Srinagar	61	43	—	1.8	—0.8
Sholapur	101	76	—	0.2	+0.1
Shillong	81	64	—	—	—3.2
Simla	66	55	T	1.4	+0.1
Surat	91	75	—	—	—
Salem	95	77	—	3.2	+2.3
Trichinopoly	97	79	—	4.9	+4.4
Trivandrum	89	81	—	5.6	+3.3
Vizagapatam	90	80	—	—	—0.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Weather Report

POONA, April 19.

Rainfall has been local in Kashmir, while a few falls are reported in Assam, East Central Provinces and Konkan.

Isolated light showers have also occurred in South Madras and North Madras coast. Both day and night temperatures are markedly below normal in and around North Baluchistan. The day temperatures alone are markedly above normal in Bengal.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Cherrapunji six inches; Silchar four; Sonamarg two; Dras one; Sibsagar half; Jagdalpur quarter.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-4-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.010 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.5 degrees 1.3 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.1 degrees 1.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 75 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 115 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-4-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 10,000 miles away with its epicentral region apparently near latitude 29 deg South and longitude 70 deg. West in the Andes in South America was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 12hrs 12 mts (I.S.T.) on Tuesday the 18th April 1939.

Szabados And Kelen Give Brilliant Display

BOMBAY'S BEST PUT IN FAIR GAME IN TABLE TENNIS

Another session of superb and skillful table tennis was witnessed on Wednesday night at the Brabourne Stadium. For many present the game of table tennis had been a childhood pastime and had always been considered a game for the kids. This idea was roughly brushed aside, as on Tuesday and Wednesday Thiklos Szabados and Istavan Kelen former world champions, amply demonstrated that table tennis played correctly can be raised to a standard, where skill and stamina are both wanted. Bombay's best could but put up a moderate show, and the tale of scores would have been more adverse had not the Hungarian visitors at all times remembered there was an audience to please.

Our players were below the standard of Szabados and Kelen and there would not have been a jot of difference had the matches been played indoors or different balls put into use The breeze that prevailed on Wednesday equally effected all who played.

All the matches programmed for Thursday were highly interesting and packed with several new things for table tennis fans to pick up.

MASTER STROKES

The Hungarians attack was brilliant with plenty of vim behind it, and seldom was there a weak point in their defence. That they were quick on their feet is an inadequate compliment. They were here, there and everywhere—always in the right place at the right moment. Whether it was executing a fore-hand reverse drive, a chop, a half-volley or a top-spin, they were all master strokes and the crowd rightly showed its appreciation. Again on Wednesday the best game on the programme was the match between Szabados and Kelen. It was an education in every sense of the word.

RESULTS

Kelen beat H. M. Barafwala 21-18, 21-16.

Szabados beat H. B. Parelwala 21-6, 21-11.

Kelen and I. N Laljee lost to Szabados and Barafwala 22-24, 21-17, 7-21.

Kelen beat D H. Kopadia 21-14, 21-16.

Szabados beat K. H. Kapadia (Bombay Champion) 21-13, 21-11.

Szabados beat Kelen 21-15, 13-21, 21-16.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

To Meet Premier And Help Literacy Drive

A lecture has been arranged under the auspices of the Indian Progressive Group, when Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, leader of the Bombay Congress Municipal Party will speak on "The Congress and Civic Progress in Bombay" at Green's on Tuesday, April 25th at 6-30 p.m.

The Indian Progressive Group, has been steadily growing in membership and extending its activities in several public and civic directions. During the past two years, the Group has been fortunate to receive Government as well as Ministerial recognition.

The Group has steadily been growing in membership and to make it more popular, a very interesting scheme of work for the present year has been drawn up entirely on new lines. The members of the Managing Committee have arranged to meet the Hon. Mr. Kher to discuss as to how the Group can help the Literacy Drive. The other interesting feature of the programme will include luncheons, debates dinners lectures, etc. Leaders of all schools of thought in the public and political life of India will be invited to address the members.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

At the annual general meeting of the Indian Progressive Group the following office-bearers and members were elected to the new Managing Committee.

PRESIDENT: Mr. M. R. A. Baig.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. J. F. Bulsara.

JT. HON. SECRETARIES: Mr. R. K. Karanjia and Miss Rutty Patel.

HON. TREASURER: Mr. M. H. Hasham Premji.

MEMBERS: Miss D. Bilimoria, Mr. D. R. D. Wadia, Dr. F. P. Antia, Mr. J. Daruvala, Mr. T. D. Desai, Mr. C. J. Shah and Mr. H J. B. Chinoy.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wednesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday a Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

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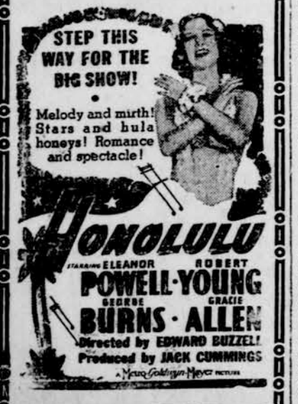
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Produced by JACK CUMMINGS
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 1, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 29, 1358
Parsi: Avan 17, 1308
Hightide: — 12-37
Lowtide: 6-04 18-32
Sunrise: 6h 19m
Sunset: 6h 57m

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMNA CEREMONY

Dr. Natvarlal B. Fadia, M.B., F.R.C.S., (London) of Surat Indian Mission Hospital, expired yesterday at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Sir Harkissandass Hospital, Bombay, aged 35 years. Uthamna ceremony will be performed at the residence of Mrs. Kamlabai Parshotam Sonawalla, Ishwardas House, Nana Chowk, Grant Road, near Fire Brigade, Bombay, to-day at 5 p.m.
11655

POSTAL NOTICE

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for British East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all correspondence for Portuguese East Africa and Lawrenzo Marques per s.s. 'Tairea' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 26th April 1939.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1939.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Mauritius, and all correspondence for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 26th April 1939, for dispatch by the above steamer. Letters and postcards for Mauritius specially superscribed for transmission by this steamer will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The extra steamer s.s. 'Stratheden' is due here from London at 10-30 a.m. on Monday, the 24th current.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION

The annual general meeting of the Hawkers' Union, Bombay, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. in the open space of the B. I. T. Chawls, No. 11, Foras Road.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a meeting of the new Managing Council will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. at Committee's Office for the election of office-bearers.

GOVERNOR'S HOSPITAL FUND

The twelfth annual meeting of the General Committee of the Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay will be held at the Secretariat, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the annual report of the Executive Committee and a summary of the financial position and accounts of the disbursements of the Fund of the past two years will be submitted for adoption. His Excellency the Governor will preside at the meeting.

DEPRESSED CLASS WELFARE SOCIETY

The Hon. Secretary of the Society writes:—

The Bombay Depressed Class Welfare Society has been established to remove the social disabilities and to spread literacy among Depressed Class community in Bombay City and also to give timely necessary assistance to the unemployed in this community. It also works for the promotion of their moral and physical development.

B. E. S. & T. CO'S GROSS RECEIPTS FOR MARCH

*Electric Supply for March 1939 Rs. 8,01,041; up to the end of March 1939 Rs. 24,73,953.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for March 1939 Rs. 6,88,784; up to the end of March 1939 Rs. 20,46,997.

Increase over same period last year up to the end of March 1939 Rs. 8,480.

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

Bombay Welfare Society

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Welfare Society was held on April 16 under the presidentship of Sjt. Ganpatishanker N. Desai, when the following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Sjt. Ganpatishanker N. Desai.

Vice-President: Sjt. Gunvant R. Shah.

Jt. Hon Secretaries: Sjts. Dhansukh N. Naik and Harkisondas M. Balsara.

Hon. Treasurer: Sjt. Girdharlal V. Damania.

Members of the Managing Committee: Smt. Vijaylaxmi F. Desai, Sjts. Ramanlal B. Patel, Mohanlal N. Pandya, Pramodkumar V. Shah and B. N. Dave.

Hon. Auditor: Sjt. Jamshed N Dalal, A.A.I.A. (Lon.)

The meeting passed unanimously two resolutions one congratulating the Ministry on its prohibition drive and another welcoming the Literacy Campaign.

MAULANA NASIRHUSAIN DID NOT ISSUE THE 'FATWA'

R. F. Jalali, Hon. Secretary, Shia Navjavan Society, Bombay writes:—

Some days ago the local newspapers announced that the well-known Shia Mujtahid of Lucknow issued a 'Fatwa' and ordered the Shias to come out of the Muslim League. On behalf of my Society, I wrote a letter to the Mujtahid to inquire whether he had issued such a 'Fatwa' or not. In answer his son on behalf of his father writes that, "About that 'Fatwa' my statement is issued in the Urdu and English papers that the Sarkar (the Mujtahid) has no connection with it."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
EXCELSIOR— "Devil's Playground" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Zaza" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Vachan" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
METRO—"Honolulu". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of the Marathas" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
NEW EMPIRE—"Trade Winds" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Little Miss Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Tropic Holiday" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Lady Vanishes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SILVER TALKIE—"Heel Sayal" Daily at 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LITERACY CAMPAIGN

To-day's Public Meetings

A public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Jairaj Bhai Lane, Foras Road in connection with the Literacy Campaign. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside. Messrs. Mirza Akhatar Hussein, Maulana Abdul Raouf and others will speak.

Lectures On Air Raid Precautions

A short course of Four Lectures on Air Raid Precautions under the auspices of the Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas will commence from Sunday, the 23rd instant at 4-15 p.m. at Lady Willingdon Building, opposite Metro Cinema. The lectures are free and open to all English speaking ladies and gentlemen. Intending persons are requested to enroll themselves at above address between 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. during the week. First lecture will be on Sunday, 23rd instant from 4-15 p.m. following lectures will be on Monday, Thursday, and Friday, the 24th, 27th and 28th instant at 6-30 p.m.

These lectures will be illustrated by Charts, Models, Gas-Masks, Lantern Slides, etc.

AT NEW CHINCH BUNDER ROAD

A propaganda meeting for Literacy Drive which is going to be launched in Bombay from the 1st of May will be held at New Chinch Bunder Road, today (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. when the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for the Self Government will preside. Messrs. P. K. Kurane, R. M. Gole, Babrekar and Dr. Anklesaria and others will speak.

VOLUNTEERS' MEETING

A meeting of all the Volunteers who have enrolled themselves for Literacy Campaign in Urdu will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. at 223, Rippon Road, Madanpura.

ENROLLING OFFICERS MEETING

A meeting of the Ward Enrolling Officers, Captains and Secretaries of the various Volunteer Corps and other workers will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Satyamurti's Lecture At Congress House

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, at which Sjt. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., (Central Assembly) and Deputy Leader of the Assembly Congress Party, will deliver a lecture on "Congress: What Next?" Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will preside.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

B. P. C. C.'S ORDINARY MEETING

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Monday, the 24th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

PRINTING ACADEMY EXAMINATION

Terminal Examination in Composing Group of the First Year will begin from Wednesday, the 26th April 1939 at 12 noon. Those desirous of appearing in this examination should apply before Monday (24th instant), to Mr. Manilal C. Modi, Hon. Secretary, Academy of Printing, at 196-B, Gaiwadi, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

SHIA IRANIAN MEETING

A public meeting of Shia Iranians of Bombay will be held at Shushtary Imamwada, Sandhurst Road, Bhendy Bazar at 8 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday). Mr. M. T. Afshar will preside.

Shop Boys' Procession

Deputation Waits On Nanda

About 2,000 hotel workers of Bombay working in the various hotels and eating houses stopped work and marched in a procession to the Assembly Hall on Wednesday. They were stopped at Elphinstone Gardens by the police, where they had a meeting and decided to send a deputation to the Prime Minister to put forward their demands before the Government

Since early morning batches of workers went about the different parts of the city calling out the workers for the hotels, who in most cases spontaneously responded at the sight of the Red Flag posted before their shops. Most of the workers working in Girgaum, Mandvi, Gowalia Tank, Tambakata, Moti Bazzar, etc., came out. Workers from different parts marched to the Union office at Kandewadi. By 12 o'clock there were about 2,000 workers who had come on strike. At 12-30 they started in a procession and marched through C. P. Tank, Tambakata, Mumbadevi, Mirza Street, Princes Street, Dhobi Talao, Bori Bunder and finally reached Elphinstone Gardens at 2 p.m. The procession was lead by Messrs V. G. Nimbkar, J. S. Mahimkar, N. L. Upadhyaya, F. M. Pinto, etc. A large number of police accompanied the procession throughout the route. When it reached the Elphinstone Gardens the police stopped them from going to the Assembly Hall.

They held a meeting in the Gardens under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Mahimkar and decided to send a deputation to the Prime Minister to put forth their demands. The workers were asked to remain at their places until the return of the depution. The deputation met Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda at the request of the Premier and put before him the main demands of the hotel-workers both in respect of the Shop Assistants Bill and other general demands like regular payment of wages, minimum wage, fixed holidays, etc. Mr. Nanda promised to convey those suggestions to the Prime Minister.

The deputation then returned to the place of the meeting at Elphinstone Circle where Messrs Nimbkar, N. L. Upadhyaya and Mahimkar explained to the workers what transpired at the interview.

Boys of ages from 6 to 18 years who form the bulk of the workers working in the hotels of Bombay were predominant in the meeting.

CITY BUSINESSMAN HOAXED

Victim Of Note Duplicating Trick

BOMBAY Wednesday.

Rajaram Narayan Patel, a Gramophone dealer doing business at Kalbadevi Road, was the victim of a currency note duplicating trick, when Nazirkhan Wazirkhan who was introduced to him as an important City financier by a certain Manilal Ramlal, deluded him of 8 currency notes of the value of Rs. 100 each.

The accused, it is stated being aware of the withdrawal of the amount from a bank where Patel had a savings deposit approached him with a proposition that if the notes were handed over to him, he could duplicate the same within a few hours. Patel, parted with the notes expecting to reap a huge profit if Wazirkhan carried out his promise.

Wazirkhan, it is alleged, wrapped the bundle of notes in a paper and gave back the parcel to the complainant with instructions to keep it in a cupboard for 4 hours, by which time Wazirkhan with his supernatural methods would be able to have completed the duplication.

After this the accused, his accomplice and the victim all went for a stroll towards the Fort area where the complainant was to be shown the residence of the wizard. But, on arriving there Wazirkhan and his companion did the vanishing trick. Upon this, Manilal who was flabber-gasted returned home and opened the cupboard, where to his surprise, he was shocked to find that the notes were gone, and blank pieces of paper substituted instead.

This was the experience related to-day by Rajaram Narayan Patel in his complaint against the two accused before the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum. Both the accused who were arrested and placed before the Magistrate were ordered to be released on bail, pending further Police investigations.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Karachi-Muscat cable has been restored. Traffic for Muscat is now to be forwarded via Karachi. Traffic for Iran, Iraq and other offices in Persian Gulf to continue via I.R.C.

Serious Inroad On Nation's Fiscal Autonomy

Certification Of Tariff Bill Is An Unprecedented Breach Of Convention, Says G. L. Mehta

Mr. G. L. Mehta, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in a statement on the certification of the Tariff Bill embodying the Indo-British Trade Agreement states:

The action of the Governor-General in certifying a tariff measure is unprecedented and open to serious objection. If the Agreement is, as contended by its supporters, in the economic interests of India, the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the elected representatives of the Indian people in the Central Legislature should have been considered decisive and their verdict, respected.

WHAT SCHUSTER & RAINY SAID.

A convention had, in fact, already been in existence that Trade Agreements should be ratified in the Indian Legislature in order to be binding on India. Sir George Schuster, the then Finance Member, stated when the preferential import duty on textiles was discussed that "the final decision must rest with the Legislative Assembly.' Sir George Rainy in announcing the decision of the Government to send an Indian Delegation to the Ottawa Conference in 1932 declared that Government had no intention to put any change into effect unless the legislature was satisfied that they were in the best interests of India. Subsequently, also, when the Government brought a resolution before the Assembly to seek its approval of the Ottawa Agreement, they declared that the Government were responsible to the Assembly regarding that Agreement in the sense that they undertook that in case the Legislative Assembly decided that the Agreement was not in India's interests, the Government would be bound to act accordingly.

CONVENTION REITERATED.

This convention was not only reiterated but also acted upon when the Central Assembly rejected the Ottawa Agreement in March, 1936. But partly because of the altered constitutional position which has tended to deprive the Central Legislature of some of its vital economic powers and partly because of the strength of the Congress in the present Assembly, the Government have gone back upon their policy and decided to over-ride the decision of the Legislative Assembly. This constitutes a serious inroad on the fiscal autonomy of the country. The Fiscal Commission had laid down in fact that no preference should be granted on any article without the approval of the Indian Legislature. But in the present instance, a series of preferences including the most objectionable of them to the cotton textile industry will be imposed on India in complete disregard of the explicit opinion of unofficial Advisers of Indian Commercial bodies as well as of the Central Assembly. But if Lancashire interests believe that such an Agreement would be helpful to them, they will find out their error without delay.

BUT CAN THEY SELL THEM?

As Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Leader of the Opposition, rightly stated in his final speech on the Agreement, it is possible to bring goods into the country under conditions of favour but to sell them is a very different proposition. British Commercial interests will certainly not earn the goodwill of the people of the country by such use of political power to capture Indian market and with the popular Ministries functioning in the Province, it will not be easy for them to sell their commodities in disregard of public opinion. In the present delicate and tense international situation such action which can only result in estrangement of Indian opinion constitutes a grave risk even from the point of view of Britain.

LATE DR. N. B. FADIA

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Dr. N. B. Fadia, who passed away in Bombay on Wednesday morning. Dr. Natwarlal B. Fadia qualified for his M.B.B.S. in 1927 in Bombay. Later he proceeded to London and after passing his examination for F.R.C.S. returned to India in 1933 with some practical experience in Europe. He practised for about two years in Ahmedabad as surgeon and was connected with the Seth Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital in an honorary capacity. In 1936 he was municipal surgeon in Surat. Financed by

LATE DR. N. B. FADIA

his philanthropic sister, Bai Kamalaben Soonawalla, he founded the Hindi Mission Hospital of which he was the life and soul. Apart from retaining a small monthly emolument he gave all his income and labour for the service of suffering humanity in this hospital and elsewhere. Dr. Fadia was bitten by a poisonous lizzard about ten days ago. He was in a critical condition soon after but had recovered and was under treatment at Surat. Subsequently he was brought to Bombay and was progressing satisfactory in the Sir Harkissondas Narotamdas Hospital but on Wednesday there was a relapse and he passed away early morning. The sick and the needy will be all the poorer by his untimely demise. The deceased leaves behind him his aged mother, widow, two daughters, sister and two brothers.

SEVASHRAM, BROACH

The above institution of Broach has begun medical work in a new surgical hospital from 17th April, where it is proposed to perform operations of every description. Experienced doctors possessing degrees of M. B. B. S. (Bombay), and F. R. C. S. (England), and also experienced assistant surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons and nurses have been appointed in the hospital, where the poor will be treated without any charge and those who can afford to pay will be charged according to fixed rates. Patients will be admitted into the hospital for performing operations only; but out-patients can take advantage of the dispensary in the Out-patients' Ward, when medicines will be dispensed after due diagnosis.

The ophthalmic and dental departments conducted by the Sevashram, are continuing their work as usual. Details can be had from the office of the Sevashram. (Telephone No. 70, Broach).

PROTECTION AGAINST AIR ATTACKS

Refuge Rooms: Construction And Equipment

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. E. M. Jusawalla gave the third of the series of four Lecture-Demonstrations on A. R. P. measures arranged by the BEST and the Safety First Association of India on Wednesday night in the Conference Hall, Electric House, Bombay, before a very large and interested audience.

Mr. Jusawalla opened his talk with a clear warning to the public that under no circumstances they should take it upon themselves to telephone to the A. R. P. Headquarters in war time as this was the duty of the special patrols assigned for the purpose. He then went on to describe the construction and equipment of a refuge room and recommended cellars or basements for the purpose even though they had certain outstanding defects such as proximity to water mains, drains, sewers etc. As a precautionary measure, the roof, if a flat, should be of reinforced concrete 6" thick which will effectively prevent the progress of incendiary bombs from 2 to 4 lbs. in weight.

Dealing with the preparations of the Refuge Room, Mr. Jusawalla strongly emphasised that all needless inlets such as cracks and crevices should be closed. He advised special treatment for windows and doors, e.g., a sand bag wall should be built up outside the window, four feet in thickness at the bottom and two feet at the top. He also suggested the use of air locks as an additional protection to stop entry of gas from outside when the main door is subjected to frequent openings as in the case of hospitals, First Aid Posts, A. R. P. Centres, hotels and flats.

Concluding Mr. Jusawalla recommended a series of protective measures necessary to equip the refuge room such as a nominal roll of occupants, electric torches, sufficient food and drink supplies in air-tight tins and jars, normal daily living and sleeping kit and finally amusements and diversions to relieve tension and anxiety of the inmates occupying it.

HE WAS ALWAYS TIRED AND ILL

Three Complaints Gave Him a Miserable Time

NOW LIFE'S A JOY—KRUSCHEN THANKED

Suffering from three complaints—disordered kidneys, sciatica, and rheumatism, how could this man be anything else but always tired and ill? Yet, he tells us in his letter, that in four weeks, Kruschen Salts brought about "a complete transformation." This is what he writes:—

"Up to a month or so ago, I had suffered continually from kidney disorder, sciatica, rheumatism, and generally felt off colour. I was constantly tired, and under medical supervision, I tried many remedies, but without effect until I gave Kruschen Salts a trial. In four weeks, Kruschen has brought about a complete transformation. I have a healthy appetite and once more feel that it is good to be alive."—S.V.N.

The kidneys are the filters of the human machine. Their duty is to expel certain poisonous wastes from the system. If the kidneys become sluggish, these impurities find their way into the bloodstream, and the seed of half-a-dozen common ailments is sown.

The scientific combination of salts in Kruschen quickly coaxes the kidneys back to healthy, normal action. As an immediate result, the sufferer experiences relief from those dragging back pains. Soon your ailments vanish—life becomes a joy again.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION

Jhabvala Elected President For New Year

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union, was held on Wednesday evening at Bellasis Road, Bombay.

There was a huge crowd of Municipal labourers and Mrs. Maniben Mulji presided.

Among those who addressed the meeting were Messrs R. S. Nimbkar, I. S. Patel and several other labour leaders of Bombay.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji in a brief speech explained to the audience the progress made by the Union since its inception and detailed its various activities.

Mr. Nimbkar read out the year's report and balance sheet, which were unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS

After the report was read condolence and congratulatory resolutions were passed.

This meeting also reiterated its demands formulated in the last annual general meeting.

The meeting congratulated Mr. Abdul Sattar on his acquittal in the case launched against him by Mr. Edwards and requested the Municipal Commissioner to take immediate action against Mr. Edwards and Mr. Mansurkar.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The following is the list of the newly elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents—Dr. J. N. Choksey and Mr. Abdul Sattar; General Secretary—Mr. R. S. Nimbkar; Joint Secretaries—Shrimati Maniben Mulji and Mr. G. K. Sawant; Honorary Treasurers—Mr. V. B. Karnik, Advocate and Mr. Hargovind Harjivan.

ALL INDIA STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Research Department At Allahabad

Sjt. Rangildas Kapadia, Secretary, All India States' People's Conference writes:—

In accordance with the resolution passed at Ludhiana it has been decided to open a Research Department for the Conference work at Allahabad under the direct supervision of President Jawaharlal Nehru. For want of a suitable person to take charge of the Department there has been some delay in its establishment. It has, however, been now decided to open and place the Department in charge of Mr. Shanti Swarup Dhawan, Bar-at-Law. Mr. Dhawan is a Honours Graduate of the Punjab University. Later he went to Cambridge and took the history and law triposes. At Cambridge he was the President of the University Union. He is also a Bar-at-Law.

Mr. Dhawan has decided to give up his practice at Allahabad High Court and give all the time to this Research work. With Panditji's guidance and personal supervision, the Department promises to work satisfactorily under Mr. Dhawan and it is hoped that all workers in the cause of the States People and scholars interested in the research work will extend their full co-operation to Mr. Dhawan in his onerous task. The Department will be situated in Swaraj Bhawan Allahabad and all communications in this connection may be addressed to Sjt. Shanti Swarup Dhawan, Bar-at-Law, Director, Research Department, All India States' People's Conference, Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad.

JULLUNDUR, April 18: The General Secretary of the Punjab Shia Political Conference informs the "United Press" that a centre for organising Jathas to court arrest at Lucknow in connection with the Madne-Saheba agitation has been opened at Dokoha Sadat near Jullundur cantonment.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 327
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939

THE A. I. C. C. MEETING

The Congress President has definitely announced a meeting of the Working Committee on the 28th instant but has not yet announced the personnel of the Committee. Nay, he has not yet stated how far he has progressed in carrying out the Tripuri resolution on this subject and what hitch still prevents his doing so. On the other hand the convening of the A. I. C. C. on the 29th demands an immediate formation of the Working Committee to prepare draft resolutions for the A. I. C. C. on the various momentous subjects before it. So many highly contentious resolutions, including a few positively revolutionary ones, have been announced to be moved at the A. I. C. C. meeting that unless a wise lead is given by the Working Committee there will be, as pointed out by Mr. Jayprakash Narayan, "utter confusion and renewed bitterness and conflict." It may be that the President is still confronted with serious difficulties in forming the Working Committee. If so, surely it is his duty at least to state publicly what those difficulties are, so that the public may perchance suggest an effective way out of them. We refuse to believe that Mr. Bose is deliberately keeping the public in the dark to take the A. I. C. C. unawares.

Gandhiji's Presence In Calcutta Essential

As the President may persist in not taking the public into confidence and as great issues are now at stake, we feel it necessary to consider possible causes of delay in this matter and make some suggestions that may be helpful in ending it. It seems highly probable that the chief cause is the absence of a personal interview between Gandhiji and the President. And many, including Poet Tagore and Dr. Sir P. C. Roy, have strongly urged a very early meeting of the two. We wholeheartedly endorse the appeal and trust Gandhiji's health will permit him to leave for Calcutta soon. If something is lost thereby, a great deal more will be gained. In the first place, it will help the formation of a Working Committee. This is itself a very great thing. Secondly, Gandhiji's presence will enable the A. I. C. C. to adopt only sound resolutions about the future Congress programme and eschew all such as may harm the Congress and the country. The possibility of a world war in the very near future and the vital issues of policy it raises make this session of the A. I. C. C. extraordinarily important. Secondly, the strong party feelings created by the last Presidential election may gather head at the A. I. C. C. meeting. In such circumstances Gandhiji's presence at the meeting is as necessary as that of a pilot in a ship steering its way through treacherous waters in the midst of a storm.

Be Loyal To Mahatma

If by any mischance Gandhiji is not able to go to Calcutta and help the Congress President, the next best course is for him to express clearly and unequivocally, if he has not already done so, his wishes about the composition of the Working Committee, to enable the Working Committee. If the President asks for advice or opinion on other matters not relevant to this issue, even then we would suggest that Gandhiji may give all the advice that he may deem necessary, making it clear at the same time that no interpretation of this advice should alter, without his approval or that of his accredited representatives, his prescription for the Working Committee. Having done this, and not before that, we respectfully suggest, Gandhiji may ask the President on his own responsibility to form his own Cabinet, if the advice offered to him is not acceptable to him In other words, there should be no ground for a plea that the President had to form his Cabinet only because Gandhiji asked him to do so without expressing his own wishes. Finally, we endorse wholeheartedly Poet Tagore's appeal to the public to "gather all our forces under the sole guidance of Mahatmaji in absolute loyalty." This is only restating the Tripuri mandate. And we still permit ourselves the hope that Mr. Bose and his supporters will act up to the mandate, so eloquently endorsed by the Poet.

Japan And Powers

According to a Tokio report, President Roosevelt intends to send a peace note to Japan also offering his good offices for an international conference on matters relating to the Far East. The Japanese, however, will, so says a Tokio paper, "maintain that an international Far-Eastern Conference is not an effective or appropriate measure for dealing with the situation and, therefore, will refuse to consent to its convocation". We hope the paper's information is correct. In the present circumstances a Japanese rejection of such a peace suggestion is quite welcome.

In the first place it will constitute a final confirmation of Japanese imperialist intentions against China and against the interests of the Foreign Powers. In the second place the acceptance by Japan of international discussions will have given Britain and the United States an excuse to intervene in the Sino-Japanese conflict on the side of Japan and to the prejudice of China. As it is, a war fought to the end can have only one result: defeat for Japan. As Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek has just declared, "the Japanese are being dragged deeper and deeper as into a swamp, and disaster to their greatness is inevitable". No one need be sorry for the fate which is in store for an imperialism-mad Japan because she is determined that the only other alternative to it is the destruction of an innocent China. Finally, the Japanese rejection of President Roosevelt's offer ought to wake Foreign Powers up to a fuller realisation of their international duty in respect of China.

Coercing India

The Council of State, which approved of the Indo-British Agreement some days ago, has now passed the Bill embodying the Agreement, in either case with the help of Government's nominees. But Government themselves will admit that the country as a whole has denounced the Agreement. Even the Anglo-Indian Press has warned the British Government against enforcing the so-called Agreement on India on the eve of a possible world war. Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das warned Government in the Council that, if the Congress decided to launch a boycott of foreign goods, Government would have no alternative but to yield and then their prestige would suffer. The warning went unheeded and it remains to be seen if Government will really seek to coerce India. Meanwhile, notice has been given of a resolution to be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee urging the boycott of British goods. And there can be no better support for such a resolution than an attempt on the part of Britain to enforce the Agreement in India.

Hitler

By D. F. Karaka

While Germany celebrates today the fiftieth birthday of its leader, Adolf Hitler, this world looks on mournfully, patiently, wondering what is in store for it. In no one man since perhaps Napoleon has the destiny of the world been so irrevocably entrusted. Whatever may be the strength of Britain and France, whatever may be the prestige of the President of the United States, whatever may be force of public opinion, the fact remains that the question of deciding whether it will be peace or war tomorrow is in the hands of the German Fuehrer.

I do not say that Germany will conquer the world. I doubt whether it has the means to carry on a prolonged war against the allied strength of Britain, France, Russia and the United States. It is not the ultimate result of the war that we dread—so much as the merciless slaughter of humanity that follows in the wake of any great war.

There are not many people who want to see the desolation that followed the last great War. Many of those, who will give up their lives whether it is for King and Country, or for Hitler and the Third Reich or to the cry of "Vive la France" or for democracy or liberty or freedom or for their homes, their wives, their children, whether they are on one side of the battlefield or the other, feel and rightly feel that because of one man alone they will be deprived of the right to live.

The tragedy of it is that these will be young people belonging to a generation who want more than ever to live. For this is not a fighting generation. The savage in man has long ago been tamed to want to play the role of killer ever again. This is a generation of peace-loving people, who want to build up a world in which they can live—a world in which many of us regard it a privilege to have been born.

* * * *

But the question that we ask ourselves to-day is: "Is it not to be? Are all the lessons of 1914 so soon to be forgotten? Have all the men—the millions dead to whom we piously built cenotaphs and to whom we still spare two silent minutes of respect—made their sacrifice in vain? Did the flower of the last generation destroy itself in order that its sons may follow their fathers' example? Are all the women who suffered to suffer again? Is it the will of God that they should supply the human cannon fodder of to-day? Has civilisation come to such a pass that it cannot save itself from the weapons of its own creation?

No one to-day wants war. No one—not even the German people. Were it not for this desire of humanity for peace and its instinct for self preservation Hitler would not have been allowed the encroachments he has made upon the territorial integrity of other people But Hitler has forced a pace which has made it impossible for the rest of the world to look on with complacency at the growing power of a man who has turned out to be a megalomaniac insatiated by the power which he has acquired. It is not the power itself that the rest of the world wants to deny this one time corporal born fifty years ago, with the hatred for humanity ingrained in his soul, but the use that he has made of this power of his. The Jews of Germany—and now of the rest of Europe—bear witness to this. The men who were shot down in the blood purge of June, the 30th, 1934,—seventy-seven men with their backs to the wall without a gun in their hands to defend themselves—at the command of the one man to whose service they had dedicated their lives have shown to what extent a man with Adolf Hitler's greed for power will go to realise his ambition.

And that is what this next war will be fought for, if only to save the rest of humanity from the ravages of a 'moron' in uniform. It is a regrettable state of affairs. Regrettable, too, that we, a neutral people, cannot share with the Germans in the rejoicing on this their auspicious occasion. It is a sad commentary that is offered by us, three hundred and seventy million people, on the action and behaviour of the undoubted leader of the Germans to-day. But we have a certain sense of righteousness which makes us abhor the atrocities that Herr Hitler has committed and which makes us feel more than ever sad that he who could have done so much for the peace of this world should be doing to-day everything possible to ensure that humanity will renew its lease of suffering and sorrow.

MUSSOLINI'S ALBANIAN ADVENTURE

Is It The Prelude To Further Fascist Moves In South Eastern Europe?

By K. AHMAD ABBAS.

The first Italian Viceroy to rule over Albania has been appointed and the Albanian Crown has been symbolically transferred to the King of Italy.

What was behind Mussolini's sudden resolve to conquer a country that was already a virtual Italian dependency?

Is it the first step towards Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey?

The most surprising thing about the Italian occupation of Albania is that it was not necessary. Ever since the treaty of Tirana in 1927, Ahmed Zog, the King of Albania, had been for all practical purposes a vassal of Mussolini. Both politically and economically the Fascist suzerainty over this little country has been complete for twelve years.

Wedged in between Yugoslavia and Greece, Albania is Europe's smallest country with an area less than 17,000 square miles. The population (less than a million) is principally Muslim, while about one-third are Christians. The inhabitants, mostly peasants and shepherds, are rather backward judged from the standards of Western Europe and have many traits in common with other peoples of the Danubian countries.

Advent Of Zog

Albania has undergone many changes during the last six centuries. At the time when Eastern Europe was under the sway of the Ottoman Empire, it was ruled by the Turks, being part of the 'Vilayets' of Scutari and Jamina. Now and then, there were revolts and the country had a few brief spells of independence. It was, however, only at the conclusion of the Balkan war that, after an Ambassadorial conference in London, the freedom of Albania was internationally recognised and the new State proclaimed at Valona on 28th November, 1912. Under an International Commission of Control, the crown was offered to the Prince of Wied, but the new King left soon after the outbreak of the Great War and for several years anarchy prevailed in the country.

It was during this chaotic period that Ahmed Zog appeared on the Albanian scene. The son of a Chieftain, educated at Constantinople, he had already distinguished himself in the guerilla campaigns of the Balkan War. There are legends about his heroic deeds which are picturesque and sometimes fantastic and in true Balkan traditions, his name is associated with a melodramatic amorous adventure. It is said that he fell in love with a girl named Miriana Zougdidi, whose father refused permission for the match. The girl was killed in the blood feud that ensued. Zog, says the legend, swore eternal vengeance and determined never to marry. Also he determined to become King of Albania to vindicate his worth. He married a Hungarian Princess last year (a few days before the Italian coup the union was blessed with a child), though he had ascended the throne in 1928.

Minister, President, King!

But before he became King, he became President! After taking part in several revolutions, in one of which he rose to the position of Minister of Interior, and in 1924 had to take refuge in Belgrade. Next year, however, with Yugoslavia's help, he returned to Albania, declared a republic and was duly "elected" President.

A glance at the map would show that the two major Powers which may be interested in Albania are Yugoslavia and Italy. The former bounds Albania in the north and east, while the coast of Italy (the heel of the long boot!), is only about forty miles across the Adriatic at its narrowest straits. Zog started by taking the help of Yugoslavia, but soon he was to transfer his allegiance to Italy.

Italy's interest in Albania arises from her desire to dominate the Adriatic. The Allies, it should be remembered, had offered her mastery of the Adriatic as a bribe to induce her to desert the Central Powers. The Secret Treaty of London promised her most of the Austro-Hungarian coast and protection over an "autonomous neutral State" of Albania. But the Serbs and Croats had already revolted against their Austrian masters and were rewarded with the new State of Yugoslavia to which passed the entire Adriatic coast with the exception of a few islands and the port of Zara. Depending upon the newly formed League of Nations as a guarantee of independence Albania too seemed not very keen to court the patronage of Italy.

But Albania was poor and resourceless and Mussolini knew that Zog could be bought for a price. The first President of the Albanian republic was ambitious but bankrupt. He needed money badly to give his country a well-equipped army, railways, roads and other appendages of a modern state. Soon Zog fell for Italian gold. signed treaties of friendship and military alliance in 1926 and 1927 and in 1928 was crowned King with the help of Italian in-

(Continued on page 11, col. 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BRITAIN AND PALESTINE

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald who has now returned to duty after his recent illness declared in the Commons on Tuesday that the British Government were not yet in a position to announce their proposals in regard to Palestine. The reason, of course, is obvious. They are waiting for the results of the move they have recently made through the Egyptian Ambassador in London. It is now reported from London that the Ambassador visited Cairo to communicate to the Arab delegates a number of queries arising out of his conversations with the British Government. These queries have been considered and the replies will shortly be communicated. The position is intriguingly vague. For, in addition to a natural obscurity about the points to which the questions relate, reports are significantly silent as to whether the Palestine Arab delegates too were consulted or not. In view of the International situation the British presumably hesitate to defy the Arabs directly. Are they trying to exploit the legitimate fears of the Arab world arising out of Italian aggression against Albania in the joint Anglo-Jewish interest and over the heads of the Palestine Arabs?

SIGNIFICANT MOVE

As Signor Gayda truly remarks, "for a long time Hungary has been developing her policy on harmonious lines parallel with the Axis". As a matter of fact Hungary has been, virtually, a creature of the Rome-Berlin Axis. In one sense, therefore, the Rome suggestion to Count Teleki that Hungary should align her policy with the Rome-Berlin Axis constitutes merely a suggestion to invest a virtual fact with formality. But in the aspect of being a move avowedly "in view of the growing strength of the Peace Front" it is important and significant. It means that the Axis Powers are preparing to fight, but it also means that they are nervous even to the point of trying to make what is sure doubly so.

FARCICAL REFORMS

The constitutional reforms announced by the Nawab of Palanpur probably represent the type of response from most States to the Viceroy's recent appeal to the Princes. Palanpur will have in the future an Assembly called the Raj Sabha which will consist of a majority of elected members "representing various interests in the State" and will "advise" the Ministers on questions of importance. In other words the Sabha will be a purely advisory body without any power over the Ministers. Nor does it seem to have any legislative power. It may also be presumed that the "various interests" will be so manipulated as to make the Sabha more subservient to the Ruler than representative of the people as a whole. Even two decades ago these reforms would have been considered disappointing. To-day they are not worth looking at. And few will be deceived by the promise that the Ruler will "gradually share the responsibility of the administration with our subjects". The promise is as worthless as the present farce of reforms which give no real power whatsoever to the people.

GUNGADIN

The Bombay Board of Film Censors have only done their duty in putting a ban on "Gungadin", the American film which, according to incontrovertible evidence, is a slanderous attack on our country. Even impartial and fair-minded foreigners have given expression to their utter disgust at such an atrocious misrepresentation of the Indian people. But a mere ban in India is not sufficient to vindicate our self-respect in the eyes of the world. The film is being shown all over the world and in some countries semi-official pro-Imperialist organizations are sponsoring shows of this film for student, boy scouts, girl guides and women's clubs. Members of the British royal family and British Ambassadors have lent patronage to this film. In these circumstances, the withdrawal of this slander from foreign circulation is even more important and necessary. Steps must be taken to induce the producers to withdraw it at once from all the foreign countries. It should be made clear to them that unless the British and American producers show greater regard for the Indian sentiment, they are liable to lose not only our good will but also the vast market that they are now exploiting in India.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Ice cream melts more feminine hearts than hot words do.

* * *

It is usually too late to mend when a man finds himself broke.

* * *

Why don't they remove the scales from the eyes of justice if she is blind?

* * *

A bigamist is a crazy man who thinks he can manage more than one woman at a time.

* * *

The small boy is likely to get his desserts when the pantry door is left unlocked.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

BERLIN.

The official list of calls to be made between April 27 and May 10 by the German Naval Squadron comprises seven Spanish ports and Ceuta, Tangier and Lisbon.—Reuter.

* * * *

The "first step" that Mr. M. A. Jinnah has been graciously pleased to "advise the Muslims of Rajkot to take is to boycott this pact (sic) committee and urge upon the Rajkot *Durbar* to decline to treat it as a representative committee of the people of Rajkot."

It is rumoured that the Muslims, who were threatening satyagraha, are completely satisfied and Darbar Virawala much gratified.

No, it is not possible to confirm your suggestion that Mr. Jinnah implemented his Aligarh statement by drafting this statement with his coat off. But you may be right.

* * * *

Says a report of Dr. Ambedkar's activities in Rajkot: "Dr. Ambedkar also expressed surprised at Gandhiji's giving the "dictatorship" to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who had no concern with Rajkot State affairs."

We should have been surprised if Dr. Ambedkar, the 100 per cent Rajkotian, had not expressed this surprise.

* * * *

It is now revealed that the Egyptian Ambassador to London, who recently visited London, was the bearer of a number of questions to the Arab delegates to the Palestine Conference.

The main question, however, has not been asked directly: what could be a better and more effective method of protecting the Arab world against the Italian danger than handing over Palestine to the British Empire and Dr. Weizmann?

* * * *

Great prominence has been given by Reuter to an appeal for Arab-Jew peace in face of the totalitarian menace.

The appeal has been made by Anwar Nashashibi "a member", as Reuter puts it so happily, "of a distinguished Palestinian Arab family."

We congratulate Reuter, once again, for giving publicity to the distinguished Arab—and more for omitting further details about the distinguished family of the anti-"rebel", pro-British Nashashibi, the famous MacDonald delegate to the Palestine conference.

* * * *

It is reported that "Germany has been treating with Poland for the peaceful return of Danzig as a birthday present."

We greet it as a momentous idea more historic than President Roosevelt's recent communication.

In fact Mr. Chamberlain must adopt it as by far the best and most effective instrument of appeasement and pacific settlement of all international troubles.

* * * *

Yes, the Premier should take up the idea and work it up all round. For instance

(1) Mr. Chamberlain should promise Gibraltar to Spain as a birth-day present to General Franco.

(2) M. Daladier should be made to promise Tunis as ditto to Signor Mussolini, and

(3) Northern and Eastern China should be presented to the New Japan on behalf of Britain, France and America.

* * * *

And, to make the appeasement quite pukka, the offers should be accompanied in each case with sincere good wishes for "Many Happy Returns Of The Day".

* * * *

Asked about Holland, Switzerland and Denmark, Mr. Chamberlain said, "It is unnecessary for me to insist on the interests which His Majesty's Government have in the preservation of their independence."

Herr Hitler must appreciatively accept the hint and proceed to attack their "integrity" only.

* * * *

".....does any one suppose that the *summum bonum* of Herr Hitler's *real politik* is to live and let live?"—Anglo India.

Hullo, something is wrong with our contemporary's memory.

* * * *

A Catholic Bishop was delivering a sermon in Berlin on the sanctity of the home and the duties of parents.

A Brown-shirt heckler interrupted him, saying: "The effrontery of one who is childless—advising on children!

The Bishop shot back: "I will not have the Fuehrer insulted in this church!"

Measures To Meet All Eventualities

2 Lakhs Of Beds Needed Within 24 Hours Of War: Appeal For Nurses

CABINET TO DISCUSS CONSCRIPTION: HORE-BELISHA INTERVIEWS PREMIER

LONDON, April 18.

SEVERAL important national defence measures are expected to be considered at the weekly meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow, writes Reuter's Lobby Correspondent.

These include the creation of a Ministry of Supply and the appointment of an appropriate Minister, Conscription, Reduction of reserved occupations in connection with national service as an aid to Territorial Army recruiting, and compulsory physical training of a non-military character for the youth of the country.

Conscription is still not considered to be probable at present though the views on its desirability held in this country and abroad are being very carefully weighed.

Mr. Hore-Belisha who had a lengthy interview with Mr. Chamberlain to-day is known as a staunch advocate of a Ministry of Supply or some kindred body to assist the Defence Departments and to provide necessary equipment for the expended forces.

The question will become acute with the doubling of the territorial Army.

An appeal for a hundred thousand women volunteer nurses was made by Mr. Elliot in the House of Commons replying to the debate on nursing. He said that 200 thousand beds would be required in the first 24 hours of wartime.

These would be the beds existing in hospital for which nursing staff was already provided.

A hundred thousand additional beds will be placed in existing hospitals for which staff was not at present provided, and a programme of hutted annexes to the existing hospitals was being arranged to supplement these beds and a first block of 26,000 beds of these annexes had already been arranged.

Forty thousand nurses were required for this programme alone and nurses were also needed for first aid posts in health districts for visiting and caring for evacuated children and others.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY MOBLISATION IN BRITAIN?

LONDON, April 18.

"Immediate acceptance of the principle of compulsory mobilisation of man, munition and money power of the nation" is urged by a motion of Mr. Amery, who is putting it down on the order paper to-night. Nearly 50 Government supporters including Mr. Duff Cooper, Sir Edward Grigg, Sir John Wardlaw Milne and Sir Stanley Reed are in favour of the motion.—Reuter.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY TO BE FORMED

LONDON, April 19.

The formation of a Ministry of Supply with wide industrial and economic powers in the nature of controlling priorities in production is forecast by political correspondents. There is remarkable unanimity in editorials emphasising the urgent practical importance of such a body to Britain and the moral effect on the outside world.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leader says that the objection that to be effective the Ministry of Supply would have to possess compulsory powers cannot be serious when all parties join in urging the establishment of such a ministry.—Reuter.

Royal Visit To America

Official Programme Issued

LONDON, April 19.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THEIR MAJESTIES VISIT TO AMERICA HAS BEEN ISSUED.

Their Majesties will be entering the United States at the Niagara Falls late in the evening on June 7 where they will be received by an official Reception Committee, proceeding by train to Washington where they will be met by the President and Madame Roosevelt at 11 in the morning on June 8 at the Union Station.

The party will be proceeding to the White House where later they will be receiving the diplomatic corps. Their Majesties will attend a State dinner at the White House and afterwards themselves entertain the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the British Embassy.

Their Majesties will lay wreathes on the tombs of Washington and of the Unknown Warrior and will pay an official visit on June 10 to the New York City and World Fair.

On June 11 Their Majesties will entrain for Canada. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, will accompany Their Majesties throughout their American visit.—Reuter.

CEYLON CONSTITUTION

Question In Commons

LONDON, April 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald asked for a statement on Ceylon Constitution said that he was not in a position to make one until the debates in the Ceylon State Council, which were still continuing had been completed and until further reports from the Governor had been received and considered.

Asked whether he was aware that many resolutions of protest had been passed and asked for an assurance that the minorities were receiving consideration, Mr. MacDonald declared that mny resolutions had been forwarded through the usual channels. The question of representation of minorities was receiving very careful consideration, both in the State Council discussions and elsewhere.—Reuter.

GERMAN NAVAL SQUADRON PROGRAMME

Visit To Spanish Ports, Ceuta, Tangier Etc.

BERLIN, APRIL 17.

THE OFFICIAL LIST OF CALLS TO BE MADE BETWEEN APRIL 27 AND MAY 10 BY THE GERMAN NAVAL SQUADRON COMPRISES SEVEN SPANISH PORTS AND CEUTA, TANGIER AND LISBON.—REUTER.

REACTION TO ITALY'S RAPE OF ALBANIA

Plea For Arab-Jew Unity In Palestine

LONDON, April 18.

Many reports reaching London from Moslem countries in the Mediterranean area give evidence of disillusionment created by Italian occupation of Albania which has aroused intense indignation.

Resentment has found particularly vehement expression in Cyria Iraq and Palestine.

In Palestine it appears considerable interest was aroused by a plea for the Jews and the Arabs to sink their differences in face of totalitarian menace was made in a letter published in a newspaper over the signature of Anwar Nashashibi a member of distinguished Palestinian Arab family.

Castigating Italian annexation of Albania, he said, "May it serve as a lesson to those who see in Signor Mussolini a saviour of people in chains. May it open the eyes of all those Arabs who see in the Rome—Berlin Axis their path to salvation."

The writer went on to urge: "When the sword of Damocles is hanging over them the present is the most propitious hour for the Arabs and the Jews, indeed all people in the East who believe in human dignity, to liquidate their differences with that spirit of conciliation and good faith which is necessarily essential to any lsting settlement and to support with added strength the forces of international honour and decency."—Reuter

HUNGARY TO JOIN AXIS POWERS?

ROME, April 18.

Proposals that Hungary should align her policy with the Rome-Berlin axis in view of the growing strength of the "peace front" are being made to Count Teleki who arrived this afternoon accompanied by Count Csaky.

This was indicated in an article by Signor Gayda in the "Giornale D'Italia" in which he wrote: "For a long time Hungary has been developing her policy on harmonious lines parallel with the axis."—Reuter.

DUTCH GOVT'S FRONTIER MOVE

The HAGUE, April 18

Government have introduced a bill extending compulsory military service from 11 months to two years six months to be served with frontier battalions. The measure has been introduced with a view to maintaining sufficient trained troops on a permanent footing near the frontiers.—Reuter.

Maisky At Helsinki

HELSINKI, April 19.

M. Maisky arrived here "en route" to Moscow. He declined to discuss the Anglo-Soviet relations, but it is stated that he is returning to London during this week end.—Reuter.

Sweden Calls More Conscripts

STOCKHOLM, April 19.

The whole of the 1935 class of conscripts and those of 1934 class, who are trained for air defence have been called up for one month beginning from May 15, thus increasing Sweden's man-power under arms from May 15 to June 15 by 14,000 effect.—Reuter.

STRIKE IN WOOLWICH FACTORY

LONDON, April 18.

The Admiralty have taken action against Seimens Electrical Engineering Factory at Woolwich where a strike was holding up important Government work.

Their employees were loading barges with submarine cable for Singapore which is Admiralty property made by Siemens under a contract.

While the Admiralty repudiate any action in the nature of strike breaking, a representative of the Strike Committee stated to-night that if there was any pressure on dockers and lightermen to assist in the removal of the products there would be serious trouble.—Reuter.

Three Strikers Killed

Twenty Injured: Fire Opened On Assam Oil Workers

DIBRUGARH, April 19.

Three persons are reported to have been killed and about twenty injured as a result of firing on the strikers of Digbo Oil Company last night. Details are lacking.

Railway communication has been stopped. The Deputy Commissioner has left for the spot to make inquiries.

It may be remembered that about 20,000 workers of Digboi and Tinsukia went on strike since a fortnight following the breakdown of negotiations between the Assam Oil Company and representatives of the Workers' Union over the dismissal of a large number of workers.—United Press.

Strikers' Procession

A protest meeting was held today and a procession of strikers of the Assam Oil Company paraded the streets. The President of the District Congress Committee and several other leaders, including some members of the Assam Legislature attended the meeting.

The bodies of those killed last night have been removed to Dibrugarh for post mortem examination.

There is a general hartal and the situation though quiet remains tense.—A. P.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR U. P. RIOTS

LUCKNOW, April 19.

The appointment of an administrative committee to enquire into the communal troubles in the province was envisaged by the Hon. Premier at an informal conference of members of the Congress Party in the U. P. Legislative Assembly held to-night to discuss the communal situation in the province.

He said that the Committee envisaged by him would be expected to suggest ways and means for the swift suppression of communal troubles if not their eradication from the provinces the good name of which was being besmirched by these ugly exhibitions.—United Press.

U. P. Bill For Harijan Temple Entry

LUCKNOW, April 19.

It is understood that a Bill is shortly coming up before the U. P. Legislatures throwing open the temples to the Harijans.—United Press.

ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORY PLAN SOLD TO GERMANY

LONDON, April 19.

The sensational submission by the prosecution that a labourer employed in the Royal Ordnance Factory at Cuxton, Lancashire, sold highly confidential secret plan of the factory to the German Secret Service for £30 was made the hearing of charges under the Official Secrets Act was continued at Chorley, Lancashire, today. Joseph Kelly (30), general labourer, appeared on remand charged with stealing the site and progress plans of the factory.

After evidence "in camera" in the Official Secrets case Kelly was committed for trial. Kelly pleaded not guilty and reserved defence. Bail was refused.—Reuter.

HALIFAX'S ASSURANCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

justice, respect of treaties and value of pledges are differently interpreted in the interests of national ambition, and claims are held to be identical with rights".

Lord Halifax said that the British Ambassador in Berlin would return to his post, when his period of leave was completed and emphasized that it was fantastic to suggest that the consultations on which the Government had been engaged and the guarantees they had given had any aggressive design on our part. "The cry of encirclement, whereby I suppose it is intended to suggest that the purpose of the British Government is to throttle the legitimate aspirations of other people or engage in a preventive war has been raised for obvious purposes. If my voice could reach so far, I would be prepared on the authority of the Government, now or at any time to give the most solemn undertaking that no such idea would ever find place in British policy. Not only would it be extreme folly but it would be contrary to the whole trend of British thought which rests essentially on a desire to live and let live in the world."—Reuter.

Liner 'Paris' Ablaze

Art Treasures Worth 25 Million Francs Saved

HAVRE: April 19.

The Campagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique Luxury Liner "Paris," carrying art treasures for the World's Fair at New York, worth 25 million francs, caught fire last night in dock. The fire was reported to have started in the bakery and appeared to have been controlled this morning.

A later message says that the "Paris" has sunk.—Reuter.

LUXURY LINER SINKS AFTER FIRE

HAVRE: April 19.

The Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique Luxury Liner "Paris," has sunk after an all-night fire aboard the liner.

The fire spread to the promenade deck and many cabins, but was controlled here while isolated fires continued in the hold this morning.

Malblaive, London Director of the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique Owners of "Paris" said "There is strong suspicion of foul play. The liner has been specially watched in the dock at Havre in view of fear that something might happen"—Reuter

MANY CABINS BURNT DOWN

HAVRE, April 19.

With regard to the liner "Paris" the fire began in the bakery and quickly spread to a hairdresser's shop. In addition to the promenade deck, many cabins and the smoking room of the first-class saloon were burnt out.

Isolated fires are still burning in the hold but it is believed they can be prevented from spreading. Hitherto it has been impossible to decide whether the outbreak was due to an accident or sabotage, but local officials have started an inquiry.

"Paris" is one of France's finest luxury liners and accommodates over three thousand passengers. —Reuter.

ART TREASURES SAVED?

The promenade deck cabins beneath it have been destroyed, but the flames there have been mastered and the firemen are now fighting isolated fires in the hold.

According to the latest messages the art treasures are not damaged and attempts are being made to get them ashore.—Reuter.

S. Africa Will Stand By British Empire

Smuts' Warning To Axis Powers

PAARL: (South Africa) April 18.

General Smuts outlined the South African Government's war policy in a speech here.

Having repeated that the country's participation in war was a question for the people themselves General Smuts said, "But if things go as they appear to be going today and if a group of nations tries to domineer the world and annex other countries to strengthen themselves at the expense of the other nations, then the people of South Africa will not have much difficulty in deciding their attitude" (Cheers).

General Smuts urged South Africa to stand by the other members of the British Commonwealth in the present hour of world danger.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT TO SEND NOTE TO JAPAN

Good Offices For Peace Offered

TOKIO, April 19.

President Roosevelt intends to send a personal note to Japan similar to his messages to Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini, according to the "Asahi Shimbun", which says that Mr. Roosevelt will probably announce the readiness of the United States to offer positive good offices towards the conference of powers interested in the Far East.

According to the newspaper Japanese authorities are already discussing the nature of their reply, which will maintain that an International Far-Eastern Conference is not an effective or appropriate measure for dealing with the situation and therefore will refuse to consent to its convocation.—Reuter.

NEWSPAPER STORY DENIED

TOKYO, April 19.

A Foreign Office spokesman declared that the "Asahi Shimbun" story was purely speculative.—Reuter.

HONDEERAS BACKS ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, April 18

Hondeeras has endorsed President Roosevelt's peace plan, making twenty South-American republics that have indicated their approval.—Reuter.

'Quake Shock In S. America?

Great Intensity Recorded At Colaba

AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK OF GREAT INTENSITY WITH ITS ORIGIN ABOUT 12,000 MILES AWAY AND EPICENTRAL REGION APPARENTLY NEAR LATITUDE 29 DEGREES SOUTH AND LONGITUDE 70 DEGREES WEST IN THE ANDES MOUNTAINS IN SOUTH AMERICA WAS RECORDED BY THE SEISMOGRAPHS AT COLABA OBSERVATORY AT 12.12 I.S.T. ON TUESDAY, APRIL 18.—A.P.

WAR-PLANES ARRIVE AT KARACHI

KARACHI, April 17.

It is understood that the first consignment of eight war-planes packed in huge wooden boxes 40 feet long and 20 feet wide, arrived in Karachi at the West Wharf by the "City of Bath" from England to-day.—United Press.

Lindbergh Becomes Chief Of Air Corps

WASHINGTON, April 18

Col. Lindbergh has been summoned to active service from tomorrow and will be assigned to the office of the Chief of Air Corps for special duties.—Reuter

Suggestions Regarding Reforms Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to a person like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru or Sir Shivaswami Iyer or any other equally well-versed man in constitutional law, before all the classes of the State could put their cases. Gandhiji could not agree to this, his argument being that such a report should be final".

Dr. Ambedkar left for Bombay this evening by train.—United Press.

DR. AMBEDKAR MEETS GANDHIJI

RAJKOT, April 19.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Depressed Class leader, interviewed Gandhiji at 11-30 a.m. to-day and spoke with him for three quarters of an hour regarding Harijan representation on the Reforms Committee.

On coming out Dr. Ambedkar was surrounded by pressmen and Parishad workers who hackled him with questions, but he declined to say anything. He, however, said that he would be issuing a statement this evening.

It is understood that Dr. Ambedkar saw the Thakore Saheb last night, and later he addressed the Harijans exhorting them to carry on the fight for their demands. While expressing regret that he could not stay on he assured them that his advice would always be available.—United Press.

BHAVNAGAR MUSLIMS' PROTEST AGAINST RAJKOT PARISHAD

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, April 19,

Dewan, Mr. Pattani, will reach Bhavnagar on 21st after attending the Ministers' Conference at Gwalior.

Mohamedans of Bhavnagar arranged a procession against Rajkot Reforms Committee and their leaders addressed a meeting.

Messrs. Markandrai and Durlabhram Vyas ex-Vahivatdars are granted pensions while the salary of Mr. Bhanushankar ex-Thandar, Nindala, is reduced by Rs. 5 and has been ordered to re-assume his duties in the Revenue Department.

Mr. Himatray Gokali, Revenue Commissioner, goes on leave for 13 days on Saturday and it is understood that he will prolong his leave upto October next.

Scindia's Call To Princes

Ideal In States Should Be Progressive Association Of Subjects In Administration

GWALIOR, April 19.

"Our ideal of constitutional development in the States should be progressive association of our people with the administration of the State in keeping with their economic and political development so that ultimately by healthy process of organic and natural growth, they will be able to attain full political status under the benevolent rule of their rulers."

Thus declared H. H. Maharaja Scinda of Gwalior in the course of his inaugural speech to the State Ministers Conference which commenced its session here yesterday at Government Secretariat.

Dealing with the present critical situation both in India and the World His Highness said that the time had come when all the Princes would have to adjust themselves to the changing situation and exhorted the Ministers to tender right advice to their Princes with the fullest courage of convictions.

Referring to the economic aspect His Highness observed that the cultivator became the real crux of Indian politics and no political solution could survive which did not simultaneously accomplish the uplift of those economically depressed.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

Stressing the necessity of unity among the Princes and a common policy His Highness remarked: "If we succeed to-day in forgetting our differences and working out a useful course of action, we shall exist and the time will undoubtedly come when our work will bear a glorious fruit".

Representatives from 50 States attended the Conference.—United Press.

Case Against I. C. E. Members

Prosecution arguments were continued on Wednesday in the case against the seven Directors and members of the Indian Cotton Exchange Ltd., who stand charged under the Gaming Act, in the Court of Mr. W. K. Mankar, at the Mazagaon Police Court.

The Police Prosecutor Mr. C. B. Velkar observed that out of twelve non-members, arrested at the time of the raid, only three had customers' passes, the rest being rank outsiders. Certain "khata" books seized from some of them clearly showed instances of non-members carrying on business exclusively among themselves. It was also evident that the fifth and the sixth accused had done business with rank outsiders.

Mr. Velkar further argued that the Exchange was discontinued several times and the "vaydas" in respect of the outstanding "soudas" remained unfulfilled.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. Chhatrapati and Mr. F. Vyas appeared for the accused.

The case has been adjourned to Thursday.

EASY WIN FOR 'BISTOLFI'

'Mormond Hill' And 'Taran' Secure Places In City And Suburban

LONDON, April 19.

The City and Suburban Handicap run at Epsom over a distance of one mile two furlongs resulted as follows:—

BISTOLFI (Harry Wragg) .. 1
MORMOND HILL (Carslake) 2
TARAN (Gordon Richards) 3

Fourteen ran. Won by five lengths and half length separated second and third horses.

Winner was trained by O. Bell.

Starting prices: 100|8 Bistolfi, 11|2 Mormond Hill and 9|1 Taran. —Reuter.

MOVEMENT FOR CZECH INDEPENDENCE

CHICAGO, April 18.

Dr. Benes has accepted the leadership of the international movement for restoration of independence of Czechoslovakia.

The decision was announced after conferences attended by representatives of one and half million Americans of Czechoslovak descent.

Dr. Benes stated that his plan was to form a political directorium representing the movement throughout the world and directing its activities.—Reuter.

World Achievement

Cultured Pearls

Among the many remarkable achievements of modern times is the growing of cultured pearls. We read in history books of queens and duchesses wearing pearls beyond price, and sigh for the wealthy days of old, but surely it is wonderful that we can buy pearls which are mature in seven years.

A Japanese millionaire, Mr. Mikimoto, was the first to discover how to put into practice the idea of making the oyster produce a pearl around a tiny piece of mother-o'-pearl intended to act as an irritant.

It was 1880 when Mr. Mikimoto heard the legend of how Chinese river men had implanted tiny clay Buddhas in river mussels, and how the the mussels secreted a pearl-like substance over the little statuettes. For 23 years Mikimoto, then a macaroni merchant, experimented with the idea, and his wife, loyally guarding the secret, worked with him.

Men divers in this enormous industry have been replaced by girls. Women have better lungs than men, and can withstand more easily the icy-cold winter water when the young oysters are collected.

In 1933 at the Chicago Exhibition was a model of George Washington's home, the gift of Mr. Mikimoto who had it built of 21,760 pearls.

Harijan Bill Referred To Select Committee

KHER'S SPIRITED REPLY TO OPPOSITION

Big Fight Expected Over Land Revenue Amending Bill

A definite charge by a member of the Independent Labour Party against the "bona-fides" of the Bombay Government in the matter of giving educational facilities and removing certain disabilities of the Harijans, compelled the Premier to refute the charge and make a spirited speech in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, when the Harijan Bill was moved for the first reading by the Home Minister.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker of the Assembly, was in the chair.

The Premier dwelt on the attempts made by the Government for removing the disabilities of the Harijans, deprecated the uncharitable view taken, mentioned the advantageous position occupied by those members of the Party who criticised the Bill and assured the House that the work in that direction would be given in detail through a Press Note.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

A clear indication was given by the Opposition, although its leader was not there at the time, that the Land Revenue Amendment Bill which was introduced by Mr. Morarji Desai would be a target for the Opposition attack.

The Minister invited constructive criticisms and suggestions, before it was referred to the Select Committee. The Bill would be based on the principle enunciated by the Land Revenue Assessment Committee. Land Revenue in this Province would be based on the rental value of the land. But the maximum limit of assessment would undergo shrinkage from 50 per cent. to 35, involving the Government into a loss of Rs. 4,00,000. At present, regard would be paid both to the financial condition of the Province and to the interests of the agriculturists. The future depended on the future taxation proposals. Why should not people who could pay might be made to pay, the Minister asked.

Proceedings In Detail

After question hour, Mr. K. M. Munshi, introduced a Bill to provide for the removal of certain disabilities of Harijans.

The Government, Mr. Munshi said had already taken executive action to allow Harijans equal rights of enjoyment of public amenities of access to public roads and institutions and of using public conveyances. The object of the Bill was therefore to penalise anyone prohibiting any Harijan exercising those rights on the ground that he was a Harijan. The Bill also provided that the social disabilities under which Harijans were at present suffering should in no circumstances be recognised by any of the courts or by any local authority.

Mr. R. R. Bhole, thought that the Bill would not do much good to the Harijans unless the offences contemplated by the section were made cognizable.

Mr. Gaikwad supporting the principle of the Bill enumerated social disabilities under which the Harijans were suffering so far.

KHER'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS

After Mr. Gaikwad had concluded his speech the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, rose to speak. He stated that he was compelled to speak because of the charge made by Mr. Gaikwad against the Government that the object of the measure was "to deceive the public." He strongly refuted that charge.

Although only a few members had spoken in support of the principle of the Bill, it seemed to him that their criticisms emanated from an incorrect appreciation of the far-reaching effects of the Harijan Bill.

Replying to Mr. Bhole's criticisms, the Premier stated that there was really a value in the measure which Government had sponsored. Our teachers, preceptors and social reformers advised us on social matters and then sat quiet. But in this Bill penalty for breach of the fundamental rights of the Harijans, a declaration of which was contained in the Bill, was the sanction of society.

GOVERNMENT'S STRENUOUS EFFORTS

The Premier said that Harijans suffered from a number of disabilities and the object of Government was to see that they should not be there in the future. What pained him most was the assertion made by Mr. Gaikwad that the present Government had done nothing, although it was trying to do all it could do to remove the disabilities of the Harijans.

The Premier said that solid deeds were more important than empty sympathetic words and Mr. Gaikwad must perceive that very difference existed between the speeches of Sir G. H. Hidaytullah and Mr. Munshi.

EDUCATION FACILITIES

In the matter of giving educational facilities the present Government had given complete proof by giving detailed instructions to improve the administrations. Government had issued a warning that if any officer was found to disregard Government instructions, he would be dealt with departmentally.

Asserting that the present Government had increased educational grants by 300 per cent, he stated that the special scholarships and aid for educational facilities for Harijans had increased from Rs. 56,000 to Rs. 1,61,000.

He thought that a more charitable view might have been taken of the measure, if it were studied properly.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he would be surprised if anybody opposed the Bill. But he saw that at least on three occasions lately, Government seemed to have developed hypersensitiveness, whenever criticisms were made by the members of the Opposition, and there was no reason why the Government felt indignant over criticisms from them.

The Premier promised that he would be more thick-skinned in the future (laughter).

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala supported the Bill.

CHARTER FOR HARIJANS

Mr. K. M. Munshi, replying stated that it had never been denied that the Harijans had been smarting under disabilities. But it was not merely that. It was also a matter of educating public opinion. It was no use putting on the Statute Book Bills which could be easily frustrated by anybody.

In the old Council, Mr. Bhakale's resolution, more or less on the lines of the present Bill, he pointed out, opposed by the then Home Member, Sir Robert Bell and thrown out by the House.

The present Bill contained a new principle, inasmuch as an aggrieved Harijan might personally take action under the present measure, and there was no necessity for him to depend upon the Police or the Government to take initiative, whenever the question of the breach of his fundamental rights arose.

The Bill passed the first reading, and on another motion of the Minister, the House agreed to refer it to a Select Committee with instructions to report by August 31, 1939.

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDING BILL

Then Mr. Munshi introduced and moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The Bill was intended to make a person qualified for being elected or appointed and for being a Councillor for an offence which did not involve any moral turpitude.

The Bill passed through all the three readings.

SAFE WORKING OF LIFTS

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Works, then moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the regulation, maintenance and safe working of certain class of lifts and all machinery and apparatus thereto, in the Province of Bombay.

The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was accepted by the House.

Mr. M. N. Nurie introduced the Bill to provide for the regulation of the prices for supply of gas in the Province of Bombay. The object of the measure was to protect the interests of the consumers of gas, and for that purpose, to provide for the regulation of prices for the supply of gas in the Province of Bombay and for certain other matters in the manner proposed in the Bill. The Minister stated that there was also further provision for setting up an Advisory Committee to regulate prices from time to time.

The Bill was accepted by the House.

LAND REVENUE AMENDING BILL

Mr. Morarji Desai, then, introduced the Land Revenue Amendment Bill. In the statement of objects and reasons, it was stated that the Joint Select Committee of the House of Parliament of the Government of India Bill of 1919, advised that the process of revising the land revenue assessment should be brought under closer regulation by a statute, holding that the time had come to embody in the law the main principles by which the land revenue was determined, the methods of valuation, pitch of assessment, periods of revision and gradation of enhancement and other allied processes which affected the well-being of the revenue prayers.

In March 1924 the Bombay Legislative Council asked the Government to appoint a Committee of official and non-official members of the Council to consider the bringing of process of revising the land revenue assessment under regulation by schedule. Government accepted the resolution and appointed a Land Revenue Assessment Committee. The Committee reported in 1926. Since then, the recommendations of that Committee had been under consideration of the Government. The present Bill had been drafted to give effect to the recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee with such modifications as appeared desirable.

Introducing the Bill, Mr. Desai admitted that the Bill did not contain any new principles. But the Bill sought to put those proposals accepted by the Land Revenue Assessment Committee on a statutory basis, taking care at the same time, not to cause injury or injustice to people in assessing land revenue on account of different conditions in different parts of the Province.

Even those proposals which were placed before the House involved the Government in a loss of Rs. 40,000 annually.

He knew that there might be raised a question about the fundamental principles on which the Bill was based, and it might be asked whether the present system was to be continued or another new one was to be adopted. He stated that the Government had carefully considered all those arguments.

Mr. Desai frankly admitted that it was not possible for Government to consider the income-tax basis of revenue, because it would mean a loss of 2 1/4 crores of rupees of revenue to Government. Therefore, he did not desire to discuss that point or dilate on it.

Arguments might be advanced that the income from land must be on the basis that the holder could maintain himself sufficiently. For taxations proposals, he thought, that that was the wrong basis of taxation. The land was always supposed to vest in a community and was regarded and held as a natural gift to a person like water and air. If that was granted, it should be granted that the holder of a land should have a right to take his place in society. But there was a difference between the past and the present assessment proposals.

After going into the details of the former assessment proposals he had come to the conclusion that they had had been crystallised into a system which was based on the proposals inherited from the British by the Peshwas and other flourishing areas.

With regard to the argument that poverty in the Province was the result of the present system, he stated that if it was considered dispassionately it would be seen that the land revenue system and the policy governing it was not solely or even primarily responsible for such poverty.

NARROWING MAXIMUM LIMIT

The change now proposed was in narrowing the maximum limit of the land revenue assessment. Although there was no statutory provisions to fix the limit, executive orders had been given not to exceed the maximum limit of land revenue to 50 per cent of the rental value. The present measure while seeking to put the proposal on a statutory basis fixed the limit to 35 per cent. It was true that the non-official members of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee recommended 25 per cent, and it might be asked why that limit had not been proposed. The Minister pointed out that the loss, as it was, was great and with such a proposal there would be a greater loss. Unless Government found a better and more profitable source of revenue, the Minister did not think that it was possible to readjust the land revenue basis in any other way than he had proposed. But he did not give up hopes.

Anyway, it was much better to know for oneself the ultimate view one had and Government did not want any support on false hopes or false promises.

REFERENCE TO SELECT COMMITTEE

There were other features in the Bill like those for regulating prices. The only experience this country had in the matter was in the Punjab, and opinion had not yet matured to give any definite opinion on the experiment.

The Bill, it would be proposed, would be referred to a Select Committee and he invited constructive criticisms and suggestions to improve the Bill in the Select Committee, having regard to the interests of the finances of the Province and those of the agriculturists.

The House, then, adjourned till Thursday (to-day).

PUNJAB ASSEMBLY DY. SPEAKER

LAHORE, April 19.

At question time in the Punjab Assembly to-day the Speaker placed before the House Sardar Pratap Singh's motion, for leave, for removal of the Deputy Speaker. This led to a short discussion about the validity of the relevant rules of procedure of the House. Ultimately, not less than fifty members including Mr. K. L. Gauba signifying their support to the motion, the leave was granted.

The result was received amidst tremendous shouts of "Inquilab", and for five minutes thumping and cheering continued.

Dewan Chamanlal then requested the Speaker to fix a date, as such motion could not be discussed until at least fourteen days had elapsed. He requested the Leader of the House to prolong the session till then, instead of adjourning it on April 21.

The Speaker assured Dewan Chamanlal that he would give the earliest opportunity to the Opposition for the motion at the next session.

Much excitement and confusion prevailed in the House.—United Press.

OLPAD FREES SLAVES

Halpati Labourers To Get Wages As Other Employees

SURAT, April 19.

Twelve thousand Halpati labourers of Olpad Taluka were liberated from the century-old system of slavery at a joint meeting of Halpatis and farmers held at Syadala to-day.

The news was announced through an Award of a Board, which was recently appointed to examine the question. Congratulatory messages were received on the occasion from Sardar Patel and Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister of Bombay.

It will be recalled that under the system of slavery known as "Hali" the labourers became slaves for life for a few hundred rupees borrowed from the farmer.

According to the Award, which was announced by Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, who presided at the meeting, every male liberated labourer shall get four annas and half and every female three annas daily wages. If employed on a yearly contract they should be paid Rs. 90 while Halpatis who had served twelve years were to be treated as freed from the debt.—United Press.

SIMLA MUNICIPALITY PROTESTS

Sequel To Curtailment Of Govt. Exodus

SIMLA, April 19.

Representation to the Government of India, deputation to the Viceroy and close watch on expenditure by the Finance Sub-Committee were the decisions arrived at an emergent meeting of the Simla Municipality regarding reports about the curtailment of the Hill exodus by the Central Government from next year.

The Municipal Secretary had prepared a note which indicated that the Municipality had invested about Rs. 20,00,00,000 in the development of the Town and provision of amenities.

It is understood that representation of the Municipal view-point will be made at an early date.—United Press.

MOBILISATION OF S. AFRICAN POLICE

WINDHOEK, (South Africa) April 18.

Five-hundred police from the Union are expected to reach Windhoek to-morrow.

Meanwhile, police from various stations in south-west Africa are concentrating at Windhoek where hasty arrangements are made to accommodate them.

Mr. L. C. F. Taljaard, member Executive Council, stated in an interview: "There is no question the territory is woefully underpoliced and in the present dangerous international situation with 8,000 Germans most of whom are armed and organised in south-west Africa there is the possibility or reckless and irresponsible action. Admittedly any such rising or attempted putsch would be abortive. Nevertheless lives might be lost and considerable harm done. Any way prevention is better than cure."—Reuter.

A SHORT STORY

Riddle

(BY STANLEY CORDELL).

Lieutenant Jeff Boynton of the Union Army's Company E., second regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, wore a look of utter dejection as he entered headquarters tent, nodded wearily to Captain Finn Lacey and slumped onto a stool. The captain stopped writing, leaned back in his chair, produced a black cigar and lighted it.

"She wouldn't talk, eh?"

"No, she wouldn't talk," Boynton answered. He stretched his long legs out in front of him and studied the worn toe of his boot.

"Maybe she's not a spy after all," Lacey hazarded.

Boynton's blue eyes flashed as he jerked up his head. "Yes, she is! I'm sure of it. There's no other answer."

Lacey shrugged and gestured with his cigar. "If you're so sure, we'll hold a court martial and—"

"No!" Boynton was on his feet. "Don't do that, sir. We haven't enough evidence to convict. It will mean she'll go free and we'll lose our one chance of stopping the leak. Information is getting through somehow. Alice Struthers is responsible. We must learn her methods."

"How?"

How? That was the question that had driven Lieutenant Boynton nearly to distraction, had caused him the loss of sleep and wearied his brain from thinking. A week ago, basing the act on the slimmest of reasons, he had had Alice Struthers arrested, to be held for questioning regarding the leakage of information to Confederate General Johnson. Boynton knew that few of his fellow officers were in sympathy with his suspicions. Alice Struthers was attractive and popular and had made it quite clear that her interests were with the northern army.

It was this that aroused Boynton's suspicion. To his youthful and imaginative mind Miss Struthers was a bit too eager and emphatic in her declarations of devotion for the Union. He had believed, and hoped, that her imprisonment would put an end to the leakage. But it didn't which strengthened the antagonistic feeling of Boynton's fellow officers toward him. Captain Finn Lacey alone supported the young lieutenant's hunch, but even he was beginning to show signs of leaning the other way.

"You can't hold her forever without a trial, Boynton," the older man pointed out after another week had passed in which the lieutenant had failed completely in his efforts to unearth some grain of evidence. "Besides, it's getting to be a matter of public opinion. The officers are grumbling about unfair practices. Miss Struthers is popular among them. Some swear they have known her for years and will vouch for her loyalty to the Union.

"Which makes it all the more likely she would succeed as a spy. I happen to know that all of Miss Struthers material ancestors came from Georgia. She herself spent a good part of her girlhood in Savannah." Idly he fingered a package of letters that he had brought in with him. "I'm convinced that in these letters the girl is sending out the information. How, I don't know. Certainly she is using no code. I have checked every letter a dozen times. Purposely I have permitted each to be mailed. Events immediately following convince me that somehow those letters are the means of conveying the information."

Boynton got up and began pacing the narrow confines of the tent. Captain Lacey picked up the letters and read them. They contained nothing to excite suspicion—mere messages of love and devotion for friends in the south.

Lacey suddenly pounded the table. "By George, Boynton, I believe I have it! Obviously something has to be done, and I'm more than half convinced—though Heaven knows why—that your suspicions are well founded."

"So?"

"So we'll deport her. Turn her over to the Confederate army. If that stops the leakage we'll know she was the guilty party, and there will no longer be danger of its continuance."

"And it will mean Alice Struthers' complete freedom."

Captain Lacey stood up. "There's no alternative. It looks as though she had outsmarted us. Her deportation will solve the entire problem. Consider that an order, Lieutenant Boynton."

Two days later Prisoner Alice Struthers was turned over to Confederate General Johnson under a flag of truce. Her identity was kept secret until the final formality, and it seemed to Lieutenant Boynton, to whom the duty was assigned, that the enemy seemed reluctant to accept the prisoner.

During the week that followed it was conclusively proved that the information leakage had been stopped, which confirmed Boynton's suspicion and re-established him in good standing with his fellow officers. But it did not solve the mystery, nor did it yet allay the feeling of frustration in the young lieutenant's mind. He dwelt on the matter considerably during the ensuing weeks, for to him this was a puzzle that, once solved, would prevent the possibility of its recurrence at a later date.

But it wasn't until after the war had ended that he found the answer to the riddle. One day while going through his relics of long ago battles he came upon a letter. It was one that Alice Struthers had written to her friends in the south, and which he had kept for a souvenir. The paper was yellow, the ink faded. The postage stamp was hanging by a mere thread. As he looked at it, Lieutenant Boynton's eyes grew wide. For beneath the stamp were some closely written, finely penned words, obviously the cipher employed by Alice Struthers which he had tried so hard to locate.

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KARACHI MUSLIM RETURNS TO CONGRESS FOLD

KARACHI, April 19.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. Ali Mohammad Mari Baluch, who had resigned from the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and later supported the policy of reactionary and communal organisations, has now decided to rejoin the Congress. In a communication to the President of the Provincial Congress Committee in this connection, Mr. Ali Mohammad has given an undertaking to ensure his future loyalty to the Congress and its leaders.

The Congress Committee would consider the matter shortly, and it is expected Mr. Ali Mohammad would be taken back in the Congress fold.

Mr. Ali Mohammad, it may be remembered, was an old Congressman and suffered imprisonment during the civil disobedience movement. His pension was confiscated by the Sind Government, which has now been restored.—United Press.

Two More Kolhapur Workers Sent To Jail

MIRAJ, April 19.

Messrs. Atar and Bhasme of Sarod in Panhal Peta (Kolhapur State) have been convicted under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 125 each.—United Press.

TRANSPORT OF COTTON FROM GUJARAT

Government To Impose Restrictions To Prevent Adulteration

A Government motion seeking to impose certain restrictions on the transport of cotton in certain areas of Gujarat was accepted by the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday.

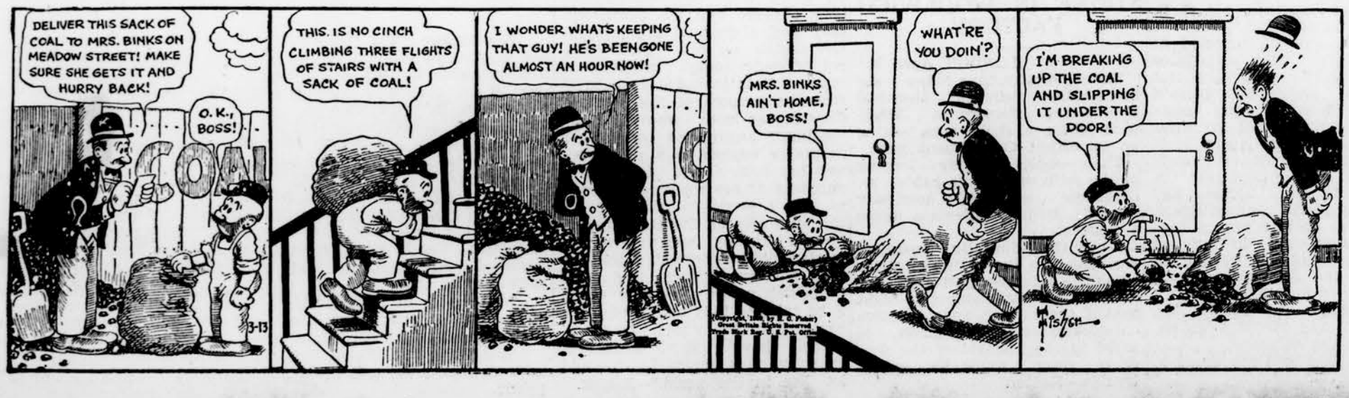
The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, explained that the object of the notification was to prevent adulteration of cotton. It was found that traders mixed superior and inferior qualities and passed it off as superior variety. The inferior quality was chiefly grown in the area between the north of the Tapti River and the south of the Nerbuda.

Government intended, as a means of checking the adulteration, to restrict the movement of inferior quality of cotton. Seeds of that quality would be totally prohibited from being taken to areas where superior varieties were grown. The crop, however, would be allowed to be taken out for purposes of pressing and ginning under Government supervision.

Sir Ali Mohammed Khan Dehlavi while supporting the motion referred to the administrative difficulties and hoped that the cotton growers' interests would not suffer, on account of the restrictions.

Mr. Latthe assured the House that proper transport facilities would be provided for the export of cotton.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Has All the Instincts of an A-1 Subpoena Server By BUD FISHER


DELIVER THIS SACK OF COAL TO MRS. BINKS ON MEADOW STREET! MAKE SURE SHE GETS IT AND HURRY BACK!
O. K., BOSS!
COAL
THIS IS NO CINCH CLIMBING THREE FLIGHTS OF STAIRS WITH A SACK OF COAL!
I WONDER WHAT'S KEEPING THAT GUY! HE'S BEEN GONE ALMOST AN HOUR NOW!
MRS. BINKS AIN'T HOME, BOSS!
WHAT'RE YOU DOIN'?
I'M BREAKING UP THE COAL AND SLIPPING IT UNDER THE DOOR!

Bombay Council

Two Muslims M.L.C.'s Stage Walk-Out

Protest Against Rejection Of Amendment

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS BILL: SHORT-SHRIFT FOR SEVERAL AMENDMENTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A walk-out which looked absolutely tame because of the half-hearted manner in which it was staged, was the only incident to relieve the monotony of the Bombay Legislative Council which discussed over a dozen amendments to the Village Panchayats Amendment Bill in the course of five hours' sitting to-day. There were only two Muslim members present in the House so that the walk-out was confined only to two, though it was announced that they were signifying their protest on behalf of all the Muslims in the Upper House.

On Basis Of Award?

The cause of this demonstration was the rejection by the House of an amendment moved by a Muslim member, Mr. A. W. Tambe, urging that seats for Mahomedans in the Village Panchayats should be allotted on the basis of the Communal Award and that they should be filled up by separate electorate for Mahomedans. The House rejected the amendment by an overwhelming majority of fourteen against two.

Short-shrift For Amendments

There was, as usual, "heavy mortality" for the amendments sponsored by the Opposition. Several amendments were withdrawn. The House could not make much headway with the Bill in spite of five hours' sitting and a number of amendments had to be held over till to-morrow.

Proceedings In Detail

The Village Panchayats Amendment Bill consideration of which was taken up by the Upper House yesterday seeks to establish panchayats in every village with a population of not less than 2,000 and village Benches with judicial powers to try civil and criminal cases.

The first amendment to the Bill to be moved to-day was by Dr. G. S. Mahajani for addition of a proviso that in the case of an alienated village, a special seat shall be reserved for the holder of such a village. The mover of the amendment said that though he was against the principle of nominations, he was sincerely of the opinion that there was sufficient justification for recognising the rights of holders of alienated villages as a special case. He pointed out that as in the case of the Bombay Municipal Corporation where labour and commerce had been given special seats, it was necessary to reserve a seat for Inamdars so far as the alienated villages were concerned.

Mr. Narsingrao Desai who supported the amendment was of opinion that it would be in the interests of Panchayats to reserve a seat for Inamdars, because the Inamdars would be able to render considerable assistance to panchayats as they wielded great influence in their villages.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan who opposed the amendment asked why Inamdars and Jahagirdars should not try to enter the Panchayats by facing election. If only they identified themselves with the national aspirations of India, the prejudice which their past anti-national activity had created in the minds of the majority of the people would disappear and it would be quite easy for them to secure success at elections.

Dr. Deodhekar lent his support to the amendment. He said Inamdars would be placed at a definite disadvantage if they were required to face elections. They did not have any party funds at their disposal. He also said that it was below the dignity of Inamdars to contest elections.

Mr. Shantilal Shah who opposed the amendment wondered why Inamdars should at all be given special seats. The argument that it was below the dignity of Inamdars to contest election or that they did not have sufficient money did not appeal to him. One of the Opposition members had said that Inamdars were ignorant of the "art of contesting elections." The times, said Mr. Shantilal, were fast changing. In these days of democracy, it was necessary for everyone interested in entering panchayats or other bodies to learn the art of contesting elections.

MR. PATIL'S REPLY.

Replying on behalf of the Government, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil said that in these days of democracy, it was necessary that Inamdars should face elections instead of expecting the Government to reserve seats for them.

Referring to the argument that the Inamdars had been conceded the right of nominations on Panchayats in the past, the Minister said that the past Governments may have conceded different kinds of rights to people without rhyme or reason. The present Government, he said, would not concede such rights without being convinced that they would be in the interests of the public.

The amendment was defeated in poll, 10 voting for and 13 against.

MUSLIM MEMBERS' WALK-OUT

A walk-out on behalf of Muslim Members of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Council was staged after tea interval to-day, as a protest against the rejection by the House of an amendment to the Village Panchayat Amendment Bill, moved by Mr. A. W. Tambe, a Muslim member, urging that seats for Mahomedans shall be allotted on the basis of the Communal Award and that they should be filled up by separate electorate for the Mahomedans. The amendment was defeated, two voting for and fourteen against. The walk-out was staged by Mr. Tambe, the mover of the amendment and Khan Saheb M. I. Makan, the only two Mahomedan members present in the Upper House to-day.

BONUS IS PART OF WAGES

(Continued from page 14)

phasis on the words "if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled" and on the words "so payable." No doubt the definition is not happily worded but it does not warrant the interpretation which the learned counsel sought to put upon it. The words 'would be payable' being the bonus offered under the definition of the term 'wages'. If that was not so, the words instead of 'would be payable' would have been either 'are earned' or 'are paid' Proceeding further with this definition, the words "would be payable whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviours of the person employed or otherwise" support the interpretation referred to above, namely, that the bonus is a part of the wages. But the third position of the definition dispels all doubts on the matter of interpretation and the conclusion arrived at on that interpretation, namely, that bonus is included in the term 'wages'. The relevant words are "and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable". In fact the reading of the definition of wages in sub-clause vi as a whole leads one to no other conclusion but this that the bonus is included in wages. Even the learned Counsel who appeared for the appellant did concede that bonus would be included in the wages if the conditions were fulfilled. That takes me to Section 7 which has to be read along with Section 2 clause vi in arriving at correct interpretation. It lays down that the wages of an employed person shall be paid to him without deduction of any kind except those authorised by or under this Act. The deduction so authorised are given in Section 9 of the Act. It lays down that the deduction under clause (b) of sub-Section 2 of Section 7 may be made on account of the absence of an employed person from the place where he is required to work. In sub-clause 2 of Section 9 it is laid down that the amount of such deduction shall in no case bear to the wages a larger protection than the period for which he was absent to the total period. It thus provides only a pro rata deduction for the actual period of absence and not a total deduction for the whole period as the appellant mills sought to do. It stands to reason that a deduction is made for the actual period for which the wage-earner is absent. But it offends definitely against the provisions of the Act if the employer deducts for single day's absence, the whole of the amount payable bonus for the stipulated period of eight of sixteen days as the case may be. The learned counsel for the appellant argued that after all the Act should be in consonance with common sense and if an employed person chooses to turn out less work, then the work required for earning the bonus or chooses to remain absent for a day or two out of the period required for earning the bonus, then he must lose the whole of it. On the contrary it is an Act of bare justice that an employed person does not lose the whole of the bonus merely because he remained absent for a day out of ten days or merely because he turned out 9 pieces instead of ten required for earning the bonus. Section 9 prescribes payment of pro rata bonus and that is to my mind in strict consonance with common sense. In this connection I am bound to observe that a judge is not entitled to question the wisdom or policy underlying an enactment. Even if an enacted offence against common sense or is for the matter of that capricious, the judge is bound to give effect to it so long as it stands on the Statute Book and is not altered or amended. Finally I proceed to Section 23 of the Act which renders null and vooid any contract or agreement made either before or after the commencement of this Act whereby an employed person relinquishes a right conferred by this Act.

5. The learned counsel argued that if there is any doubt in the mind of the court with regard to the interpretation of its provision the benefit of that doubt should be given to the employer as he is subjected to certain liabilities under the Act. What I understand him to say is that the construction should be in favour of his client where a doubt exists. I am however, inclined to think otherwise looking to the very preamble of the Act which as I have observed at the outset, is meant to protect an employed person against arbitrary deductions but apart from the rule of construction this is not a case in which a doubt does in fact exists. The several provisions of the Act to which I have referred leave no doubt on the subject that the bonus is included in wages and its deduction brings the case within the purview of this Act. I do grant that this interpretation is not beneficial to the employed person either as to the employer. The result of this interpretation as the learned counsel very plainly suggested would be to impel the employer to do away with the offer of bonus altogether and there is nothing in this Act so far as I can see to prevent him from doing so, so that the ultimate effect of this interpretation will no doubt redound upon the wage-earner but a Court of justice has not to guard the interest either of the employer or of the employed. Its only duty is to interpret to the Statute as it stands irrespective of the consequence of such interpretation. On the whole the interpretation made by the learned Magistrate is reasonable and I see no reason to interfere with it. Both the appeals, therefore stand dismissed with costs."

Corporation To Sue Government Of Bombay?

For Recovery Of Tax On Government Hospitals Amounting To Over 17 Lakhs

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER HAS ASKED FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE TO FILE A SUIT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE SUM IN LIEU OF THE GENERAL TAX IN RESPECT OF PROPERTIES OCCUPIED FOR MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES WHICH ARE SET OUT IN KANGA'S AWARD OF 1934.

Mr. N. D. Kanga was appointed Arbitrator for the quinquennium 1929-34 for the purpose of fixing assessment on Government properties.

For this purpose Mr. Kanga held meetings in his office at which Government and Municipal representatives were requested to attend. At these meetings the Government representative (consulting Surveyor to Government) claimed that exemption from the General Tax in respect of properties occupied for educational purposes which hitherto paid the concessional tax under Section 144 of the Act.

The Municipal representative opposed the claim and counter-claimed that the total exemption of the tax allowed in respect of Government Hospitals since 1920 was a mistake and that these properties should also be made to pay the tax under Section 144 of the Act. Both sides cited authorities in support of the claim and Mr. Kanga found it difficult to give a decision.

All these properties have therefore been set out in Schedule II of his Award assigning to them the ratable value of Rs. 18,12,230 with a remark that it is subject to the legal rights of the parties as regards exemption claimed.

Thereupon Government obtained the opinions of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and the Advocate General, Bombay and on their advice persisted in their claim for exemption in respect of their properties occupied for medical (hospitals) and educational purposes, although they agreed to withdraw their claim in respect of other properties in the Schedule which were not exclusively occupied for either of these purposes.

MUNICIPAL CONTENTION

The Municipal contention is that Clauses (a) and (b) of Section 143 (1) are mutually exclusive, i.e., the first one applies to private properties only and the second one to Government and Corporation properties and that therefore Government are not entitled to the total exemption from the payment of the General Tax in respect of any of their properties. This view was supported by so eminent a Counsel as Mr. B. J. Desai. Government were therefore informed that their claim could not be admitted and they were requested to pay the balance outstanding against them.

This they have refused to do and as advised by Counsel it is now necessary to file a regular suit against Government for the recovery of the amount. The claim for exemption covers properties which are valued at Rs. 17,06,290 and the loss to the Municipality on account of the General Tax will amount to Rs. 1,56,978-13-0 per annum.

The Standing Committee on Wednesday decided to ask the Legal Assistant whether the question could be referred to the High Court for opinion as a special case.

TRIANGULAR MOTORS TO BE SUED

The Committee also considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that bills amounting to Rs. 153 for the tax leviable under Section 180 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 in respect of motor car No. W 7765 which stood registered in the name of Messrs. Triangular Motors, Ltd., and hirers Messrs. Cleveland Portrait Co., from the 19th May 1934 to 7th August, 1935 are outstanding. Before the bills could be presented to the hirers the owner company without enquiring whether wheel-tax in respect of the car was paid up-to-date transferred the ownership of the car to the sole name of the hirers, who sold it immediately and became untraceable.

The bills were, therefore, presented on the 16th February, 1938, to Messrs. Triangular Motors, Ltd. As payment was not received from them within fifteen days from the date of presentation of the bills, notices of demand were served on them on the 10th November, 1938. Thereafter several reminders explaining their liability and requesting payment of the tax were sent to them by the Assessor and Collector but without avail. Owing to the complicated nature of the case and the legal difficulties involved therein, action under Section 203 is not practicable.

As it is necessary that the question of the primary liability in the case of cars sold on hire-purchase system is once for all decided by a Court of Law, the Commissioner requested the approval of the Standing Committee to a suit being filed in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay against Messrs. Triangular Motors, Ltd. and|or others under Section 211 of the Act for the recovery of the amount due.

The Standing Committee accorded the sanction to file a suit.

SETTLEMENT IN BEAUTY PARLOUR DISPUTE

Interim Injunction Dissolved And Counter-Claim Dismissed By Consent

Judgment was delivered by Justice Somji in the Bombay High Court in the suit filed by Dora Minz Steinert owner of a "Beauty Parlour" at the Regal Theatre Building against Jean Goganian, a hairdressing specialist, dissolving the interim injunctions, settlement having been reached by mutual consent and dismissing the counter-claim for damages.

The facts of the case are:—

The Plaintiff owes an establishment at Regal Theatre Building in Bombay called 'The Coryse Salome' where she carries on business as seller of Cosmetic and perfumery and as owner of a Beauty Parlour. The defendant who is a Hair Dressing Specialist had agreed to work with the plaintiff in the heir dressing department of her Saloon for a period of two years and had also agreed not to work at any other rival Saloon during the period of his 2 years' service with the Plaintiff. After some 3 months' service at the plaintiff's parlour, the defendant left her. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant in wrongful breach of his agreement with the plaintiff left her Saloon and began to work on his own account in the premises of another Beauty Parlour.

INTERIM INJUNCTION.

The plaintiff then took out a notice of motion and obtained an interim Injunction restraining the defendant from working on his own account. The suit was expedited and it came up for hearing soon after the Notice of Motion.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

The defendant contended that the plaintiff had broken all her obligations under the contract. She had not fulfilled any of the terms or conditions of her agreement and that she could not therefore obtain any damages or injunction against the Defendant. The defendant also counter-claimed for damages due to the default of the plaintiff in supplying the necessary materials.

SETTLEMENT.

After some hearing of the suit, the parties came to settlement. The suit was by consent dismissed, and the counter-claim was also dismissed by consent. The plaintiff agreed to supply the necessary materials required by the defendant and the defendant agreed to work with the Plaintiff in her Hair Dressing department. The interim Injunction was dissolved. Each party had to bear its own costs.

Mr. M. M. Jhavery, instructed by Messrs. Vakil Dadabhoy and Bharucha appeared for the Plaintiff. Mr. B. J. Petit and Mr. M J. Sethna, instructed by Messrs. Thatte & Co., appeared for the Defendant.

RESEARCH WORK BY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

(Continued from page 14)

to be able from time to time to forget something of our cares in studying the never-ending variety and beauty of wild and natural life. I have always been impressed by the extent to which the Bombay Natural History Society stimulates the interest of the public and encourages and assists the student to acquire knowledge of nature and wild life. Too often, in the case of museums and scientific societies, do exhibits take on something of a 'dry-as-dust' air. Such an air is conspicuously lacking in the work and exhibits of the Natural History Society of Bombay. Under the patient care of the Curator and of his able Assistant, Mr. McCann, and of their skilled staff, many arts and accomplishments have been allied in these galleries to produce the matchless dioramas, to which you have referred with such justifiable pride in presenting your report, and to achieve the general merit in selection and arrangement for which the exhibits of the Society are rightly famed.

SOCIETY'S JOURNAL

The Exhibition of Nature Photography forms one more advance, and a notable one, in that work, of stimulating and assisting the public at large as well as the serious student of natural history, in which the Society has such a fine tradition.

SATISFACTORY REVENUES

For these reasons the citizens of this Province have good cause to be interested in and appreciative of the work of the Society and for these reasons, too, I am very pleased to note in the report that the revenues of the Society are expanding and are in a more satisfactory position. It is a matter for some regret that actual membership of the Society should have decreased to a small extent, but when I consider the work which the Society is doing and the educative and economic value which it possesses, I feel confident that this slight setback is a temporary one and that the membership of the Society will quickly reach and pass the figures for 1938; and I feel confident, too, that the interest which the Exhibition of Nature Photography is so well calculated to arouse must play a useful part in widening the membership and furthering the aims of the Society.

Before declaring the Exhibition open I would wish to endorse the appreciation, which has been expressed in the report, of the work done by the Curator, Mr. Prater, and his Staff, and to express our gratitude to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Sanderson, for all that he has done, and continues to do, for the Society by his hard work and enthusiasm in its service. I have great pleasure in declaring the Exhibition of Nature Photography open."

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World of Wireless

Premier And The Radio

No Pressure On B.B.C., Says P. M. G.

On a motion for the adjournment in the House of Commons recently.

Mr. Acland mentioned the Prime Minister's broadcasts on foreign affairs and contended that leaders and prominent members of other parties should be given opportunities to state their points of view.

He said that the decision whether there should or should not be broadcasts rested solely with the Prime Minister.

"I wish", Mr. Acland said, "that I could feel that the Prime Minister were sufficiently aware of the fact that he is, after all, only the Prime Minister." The fact that at the last election 56 per cent. of the electorate voted for Mr. Chamberlain's party while only 44 per cent voted for the other parties, did not entitle him to claim all sorts of privileges for himself which were denied to them. If the Prime Minister was to use the national broadcasting system to make speeches on important occasions, either he must keep clear of matters which were fiercely discussed between the different political parties, or else he must allow of a reply from those who differed from him.

Major Tryon (Postmaster General), replying, said that arrangements were made through the leaders of the parties in the House for opportunities of broadcasting. "It is absolutely inaccurate and unjust to the Governors of the B.B.C. to say that one man alone decides when the Prime Minister shall speak," he declared.

NO DICTATION

The Prime Minister's speech last September arose from the fact that the people of the United States wanted to hear the Prime Minister, and the B. B. C. gave the American broadcasting authorities the usual facilities. It was not an ordinary party speech, but the speech of the Prime Minister of this country speaking to the world.

"The B. B. C. would have been in the position of withholding from the people of this country a speech which was given to the people of the United States and of Germany," he added.

The Leader of the Labour party and one of the Liberal Whips were consulted and raised no objection to the broadcast.

"It is very unfair to suggest that the Prime Minister has been dictating to the B. B. C.," he stated. "It is wrong to suggest that he has intervened in the daily work of the B. B. C. The matter is one for the Governors of the B. B. C."

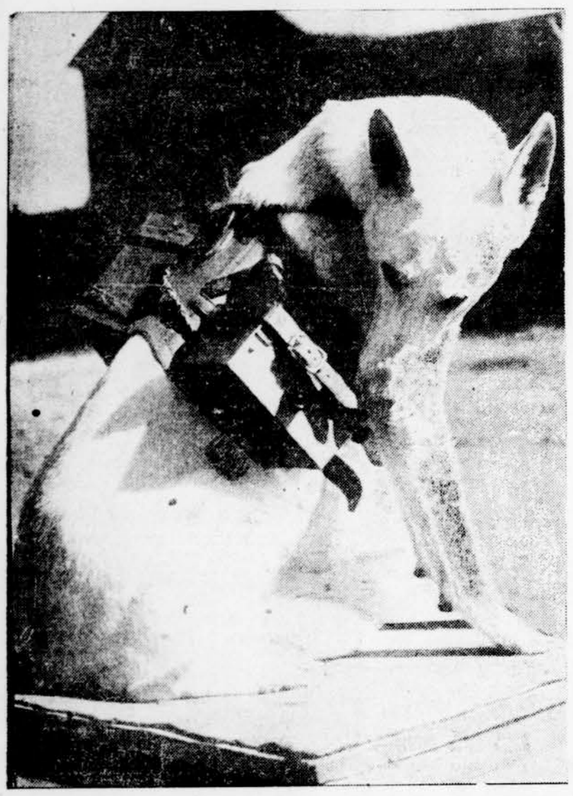
NOVEL BROADCASTS FROM MADRAS

With the advent of the new financial year the Madras Centre of All-India Radio have under consideration a new scheme of outside broadcasts in addition to the usual broadcasts of sports and other fixtures, and some ambitious programmes are being planned for the next few months. Amongst them are broadcasts from a Lighthouse, Hospital, Police Station, Telephone Office, Telegraph Office, Railway signal-cabins, Aerodromes, Water Works, Sewage Farms, Mills, Hydro-electric schemes, Teleprinting installation, Pearl fisheries, etc., Broadcasts from under the sea and from a gold-mine are also under contemplation. Many of these broadcasts present technical difficulties that will make them unique.

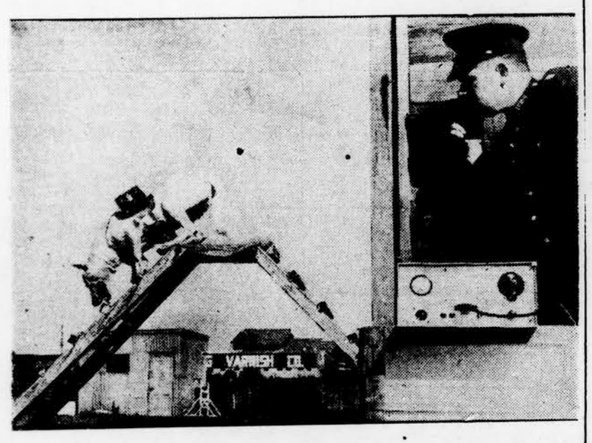
While the natural tendency will be to view these outside broadcasts in the nature of "stunts," it must be borne in mind that each of these broadcasts is meant to convey first hand information regarding little-known activities and things to the listening public.

Amongst the places that are likely to be covered in this series are Mettur, Kolar Gold Fields, Pykara, Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, etc.

A RADIO-MINDED DOG



Zoe, an Australian Police dog, recently gave an amazing display of intelligence. With a miniature receiving set strapped to her back, Zoe performed numerous tricks at the direction of Denholm, who was secreted at a microphone 50 yards away. She walked up and down ladders, turned a tap on and off, put on her own collar and took it off again, fired a revolver, and filled a billycan from a tub of water.



A constable (right) is seen giving instructions to Zoe by the wireless set strapped to the dog's back.

FOREIGN BROADCASTS PENALIZED

Listening-In To Moscow Is A Crime In Germany!

BERLIN, (By Air Mail)

An article published in "Deutsche Justiz," organ of the Ministry of Justice, shows how under existing laws the repetition in Germany of news broadcasts by foreign wireless stations may be made a penal offence.

If any German repeats news broadcast by the B.B.C. which in the view of the authorities is calculated to injure the interests of the Reich he may be sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

If he forms a group to listen to the Moscow station he is liable to a death sentence for high treason. The death penalty may also be imposed for using an illegal transmitting station to broadcast anti-Nazi propaganda.

Anyone who does not give the Nazi salute when the German national anthem is played during a "community broadcast" may be punished for "committing a nuisance."

DRAMA FROM DAVENTRY

Shakespeare at his mightiest and Max Beerbohm at his most brilliant will be represented in the plays and dramatic presentations that will be broadcast from Daventry during the week beginning April 30.

Scenes from "King Lear"—with Frank Cellier in the title part—will provide the first of a series of extracts from some of Shakespeare's tragedies. At fortnightly intervals scenes from "Hamlet, Macbeth, and Antony and Cleopatra" are to be presented with, it is hoped, leading West End actors and actresses in the main parts.

Trans 1, May 2, 5-40 a.m. G.M.T.
Trans. 2, May 5, 11-55 a.m. G.M.T
Trans 3, May 1, 2-30 p.m. G.M.T.

From the BBC's West Region will come 'Death in the Han's' based on an idea from the story 'A. V. Laider,' in Max Beerbohm's book 'Seven Men' An amateur palmist and a possible railway disaster help to create an atmosphere of tension, which is then suddenly dissolved in a startling anti-climax.

Trans 1, May 4, 5-15 a.m. G.M.T.
Trans 2, May 3, 12-15 p.m. G.M.T.

CONVENTION OF BOMBAY KATHIAWARIS

Three Sub-Committees Appointed

The Secretaries, Kathiawad Prajamandal, write: That a meeting of the executive Committee of Kathiawad Prajamandal was held on Saturday last in Mandal's Office (138 Medows Street). Mr. Shamaldas Gandhi presided.

At the outset Mr. Jayantilal Sheth was appointed as one of the secretaries in place of Mr. Himatlal Khira who resigned for personal reasons.

Thereafter steps for calling a Convention of Kathiawar People of Bombay were considered and three Committees were appointed. They are the 1. Funds Committee, 2. Enlistment of Reception Committee members and delegates Committee. 3. Propaganda Committee.

It was decided that all the Sub-Committees should meet this week and start work.

STUDENTS' SATYAGRAHA BEFORE SECRETARIAT

Sequel To Cuttack Medical School Strike

CUTTACK, April 19.

The Council of Action appointed by the Utkal Students' Federation met this morning and unanimously decided to offer "Satyagraha" before the Civil Secretariat from to-morrow morning.

It may be recalled that students waited in a deputation on the Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dube, Education Minister, in connection with the Medical School strike, but nothing was made public by either side regarding the points discussed by the deputation.

The Council, in to-day's resolution, states that an earnest effort for an honourable settlement failed due to the "Evasive and unsympathetic" attitude of the Government. It adds that no other method except the offering of peaceful "Satyagraha" remains to "vindicate the honour of the student community and save the student movement from annihilation."

The Council resolved to appoint Mr. Biswanath Pasayat as the first dictator.

The Chief Secretary to the Orissa Government and the Prime Minister have been informed of the above decision.—United Press.

SENT TO JAIL FOR SALE OF ILLICIT LIQUOR

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIBAG, April 19.

Twelve men were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from 15 days to two months and fines ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 by the First Class Magistrate, Alibag, for the illicit preparation and sale of liquor.

One of them who was fined Rs. 20 or one month's imprisonment paid off the fine and was released. The eleven others are reported to be preferring an appeal in the Thana Sessions Court against their conviction.

THANA CONGRESSMEN'S ACTIVITIES

Political Conference To Be Shortly Held At Bordi

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 19

In a meeting of the Thana District Congress Committee held last Sunday here under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Kirtane, important resolutions were passed dealing with the various aspects of political progress. The meeting was attending by about 60 members including a number of Thana District M.L.A.'s and Congress Workers from the district.

It was decided to hold a District Political Conference at Bordi in Dahanu Taluka in the near future. Various sub-committees were appointed to help the cause of prohibition, Khadi, rooting out of corruption and rural uplift. It was further resolved that not less than 20,000 members be enrolled during the year. The Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee was authorized to take up the cause of Titwala Harijans, who have threatened Satyagraha in case public wells and tanks are not made accessible to them in practice.

SIKHS SUPPORT PROHIBITION

(From A Correspondent.)

At a public meeting of the Sikhs of Bombay held on 13th April, 1939, under the auspices of the Bombay Akali Dal congratulated the Government of Bombay for launching the Prohibition campaign and assured that the Sikhs would fully co-operate to make the prohibition policy of the Government a complete success.

Honest Defeat Better Than Tainted Victory

Socialist Party's Call To Members To Set Example In Combating Corruption In Congress

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has issued the following appeal to members of the Party and its friends and supporters in connection with the forthcoming elections of Executive Committees of District Congress Committees in Bombay:—

"The Congress Socialist Party, has along with others, felt keenly the need for eliminating the large amount of corruption that has entered into the working of Congress organisations and in particular concerning the enrolment of members and elections.

The Indian National Congress at Tripuri passed a resolution drawing attention to this evil and giving the All-India Congress Committee special powers to deal with it. This does not lessen the duty of Congressmen and, in general, of organised groups inside the Congress to do their bit for this very essential purpose. What is needed above all is a self-denying ordinance on the part of various groups and individuals to eschew the slightest tendency towards indulging in malpractices in any shape or form.

It must be admitted frankly in this connection that the enrolment of members and elections in Bombay have been far from clean and that while the degree of culpability may vary, no section can claim that its hands are completely clean in this respect. Often, malpractices are resorted to in a spirit of self-defence or self-preservation. We must recognise, however, that the gravest provocation cannot justify such lapses.

We take this opportunity, therefore, of appealing to every member of our Party and to our friends and sympathisers to act in the coming elections of the District Congress Committees and thereafter in a manner which is scrupulously fair and aboveboard and to avoid any temptation to be drawn into competitive malpractices.

This may, in the immediate result, mean the defeat of deserving candidates and even our elimination from the Congress Executives. We are sure, however, that if we are able to set an example in this direction and to accompany it with hard day-to-day work for the Congress, we shall be able to win much larger support and to show in the long run results which are far more fruitful and permanent than those secured through election victories which are tainted with improper practices.

SIND GOVT. SERVANTS TO RETIRE AT 55

KARACHI, April 18.

The Government of Sind have decided that all men of the Ministerial service should be compulsorily retired at the age of 55.

A Government resolution has been published to this effect and following this a number of Government servants are due to retire.

This applies to the old as well as new Government servants.—A.P.

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A. & F. PEARS LIMITED (LONDON) ENGLAND

Anti-Indian Film Banned

DECISION OF BOMBAY BOARD OF CENSORS ON "GUNGADIN"

Bombay, Wednesday.

"Gungadin" the R. K. O.-Radio Film, which was seen this morning by the full Board of Film Censors at the Regal Cinema, has been declared to be unfit for exhibition. The decision of the Board, it is understood, was unanimous.

This film was first shown to the Bengal Board of Film Censors who at once banned it. The decision of the Bombay Board is expected to be the last nail in the coffin of this Slander on India.

"Gungadin," produced in Hollywood, under the "expert supervision" of five British retired military officials, takes its name from a poem of Rudyard Kipling though the actual story of the film was invented by studio scenarists.

The Film critic of the "Bombay Chronicle" who happened to be in Hollywood in August and managed to see the script of the film as well as saw work in progress on this picture at the R.K.O.-Radio Studios, was the first to warn India against this picture which, in his opinion, was a slanderous attack on India. "Filmindia" took up the agitation against this film and in successive issues published a mass of incontrovertible fact and opinion exposing the anti-Indian nature of this film. Questions were asked in the Central Assembly and the Home Member replied that the journalists who wrote against the film took an "exaggerated view."

The decision of the Bombay Board, however, has finally vindicated the position taken up by the Indian press and the ban on "Gungadin" is expected to put a stop to all such anti-Indian pictures which are periodically produced in Hollywood.

MUSSOLINI'S ALBANIAN ADVENTURE

(Continued From Page 6)

fluence. Since then money has flowed into Albania, Italy secured the concession for establishing an Albanian National Bank at the price of a 50 million gold franc loan, Italian firms received contracts for executing public works on which the loan was spent, military roads were built, the Durazzo harbour was deepened to accommodate war ships and Italian engineers dug for oil and minerals.

It was thus that a virtual Italian protectorate was established in Albania. In all international affairs Italy secured a dependable ally and the Albanians faithfully voted with Italy over the question of Sanctions during the Abyssinian war, the Nyon Agreement and the League of Nations resolution regarding the war in Spain.

On the whole, however, it could be said that Albania had been the gainer in this arrangement. Zog received considerable sums of money for the internal needs of the country for which he paid little or no interest, the roads and harbour increased national communications and the young Albanian industries grew up with the help of Italian capital.

In return, it is true, that Albania kept away from the countries of the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente and voted with Italy over the question of Sanctions, etc., but in all matters concerning their internal politics they had kept their distance. Indeed, on some occasions, Italy met with resistance when she tried to give orders. In 1933, for instance, she demanded increased rights for Italian schools and a larger number of Italian officers in the Albanian army. Albania stubbornly refused the demand. Again, in 1934, Italian fleet sailed defiantly into Durazzo harbour to demand payment of the overdue interest on the Italian loans. Albanian pride was roused and a breach with Italy was imminent when the Italian Government tactfully hushed up the matter by explaining that the fleet was just on a courtesy visit and that the telegram intimating their arrival had been delayed in transmission. On other occasions Albania had flirted with Yugoslavia though the influence of the Italian money ultimately proved to be stronger. And in recent months, it appeared, Zog, the erstwhile creature of Mussolini, had been carrying on tentative negotiations with Greece, Yugoslavia and (according to some sources with Britain and France) with a view to resist the increasing expansionist ambitions of Mussolini. His alliance with Italy transparently had been motivated by self-interest and now that Mussolini had little more money to offer (already the Italian loans to Albania are said to be over 300 million gold francs!), Zog could afford to turn in some other direction.

The primary motive for the Italian 'invasion' of Albania, therefore, would appear to be to make sure of the Italian domination over this strategic territory. The Albanian mountains command the narrow exit from the Adriatic and the country boasts of two good harbours——Valona, directly commanding the straits, and Durazzo, ideally placed for combating Yugoslavian influence.

Another consideration possibly has been the oil resources of Albania, badly needed by Italy in the event of a war. At the moment Italy largely depends for her petroleum supplies upon countries beyond the Mediterranean bottle-necks liable to be blocked in the event of a major European conflagration. The Albanian oil is considered to be of a very poor quality but it is oil all the same. Its strategic convenience rules out considerations of quality. Over 200 million Italian lire was sunk in the Albanian oil wells which supplied Italy with 300,000 tons out of her present consumption of 3 million tons per year.

Anticipating Hitler?

It is possible, however, that bigger issues were involved in the Albanian drama. Is it the first step towards Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey all of whom signed an agreement in 1936 to assist one another in the event of aggression by Italy? Hitler has announced his entire approval of this step taken by his axis-partner and it does appear to be a southern offensive to complement the Nazi Fuehrer's 'Drag Nasch Osten'. But at the same time it is also likely that Mussolini, by annexing Albania, has forestalled further Nazi expansion in the Balkans. It is well-known that Italian and German commercial interests clash in South Eastern Europe and perhaps Mussolini is anxious lest Hitler should proceed to push soutnwards towards the shores of the Adriatic, leaving Italy a second rate junior partner in the Axis firm. The question of prestige is also at stake. Against the spectacular "achievements" of Hitler, the Duce must also do something to vindicate his boisterous claims and sabre-rattling. Evidently he is not very keen to precipitate a war with France over her North African empire just yet and, meanwhile, Albania provided an easy morsel to whet the fascist appetite.

The future of Italian rule in Albania is not certain. It is true no doubt that the acquisition of this territory ennances the blackmailing powers of the Axis partners. The Italian army commanders will feel at home here. They can depend upon the roads and the bridges leading towards the South and the East, for Italian engineers built them. But they cannot so easily depend upon the man-power. The Albanians are a vigorous, hardy and stubborn people—a race of character. They have many traits resembling the Afridis of India's northwest frontier. Divided by blood-feuds and internal dissensions, they are yet very sensitive and patriotic. They are fine guerilla fighters. Already we hear of stray revolts. Italian aeroplanes and tanks may subjugate them for the time being and even succeed in setting up a puppet government under the Italian Viceroy but it is very unlikely that the Albanians will give their new rulers rest for any length of time. Most of them being Muslims, their pan-Islamic associations are another factor with which Mussolini who claims to be the "protector of Islam" in Africa will have to contend with.

Mussolini's Albanian adventure, though easily accomplished, bristles with difficulties. It is by no means a final achievement but the prelude to other, and more important, moves on the political chess-board of Europe.

'Genasprin'
(Regd. Trade Mark)

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HEADACHES

Two tablets of 'Genasprin' with a little water will end even the most stubborn Headaches in a few minutes. 'Genasprin' goes right to the root of the trouble and acts with amazing swiftness. And because it is absolutely pure, you can take it without fear—'Genasprin' *cannot* upset your digestion or harm your heart.

'Genasprin' also relieves NEURITIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MALARIA, DENGUE; *banishes* SLEEPLESSNESS *and quickly checks* COLDS *and* CHILLS.

Sold in bottles of 35 tablets and tubes of 10 tablets by all Chemists and Bazar Dealers.

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'GENASPRIN', *the safe brand of aspirin, is a product of* GENATOSAN LTD., *Loughborough, England, who are also the makers of* 'GENOZO' *brand Tooth Paste.*

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PANDHARPUR FAIR

Need Of Inoculation Certificates

Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur will be held from 22nd June to 1st July and the principal day falls on 27th June 1939.

Arrangements are made at all Civil Hospitals and dispensaries for free inoculation of the intending pilgrims who will be given a certificate of inoculation by the Medical Officer. This certificate should be carefully preserved and produced at Pandharpur and Alandi when the pilgrims visit these centres of pilgrimage. Uninoculated persons may be prevented from entering these places during the fairs but inoculation will be performed free at that time if the pilgrim wishes to qualify himself for the entry. All intending pilgrims are informed of the facilities available at the Civil Hospitals and dispensaries for inoculation and they are also warned that unless they produce the inoculation certificate they may have to submit to inoculation at Pandharpur which may cause them some inconvenience.

MURBAD KATKARI SENT TO JAIL

Charge Of Abducting Woman For Marriage

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 19

Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge Thana agreeing with the unanimous verdict of guilty by the jury convicted and sentenced yesterday Bhiva Janya Katkari of Bandhivli, (Kurbad) to nine months and three months rigorous imprisonment for offences ofo abduction of a woman and causing simple hurt respectively. The accused who was committed to the sessions by the Murbad First Class Magistrate was alleged to have forcibly carried away Ratni from the house of her relative, to get her married to him against her wishes. The sentences are to run concurrently.

GOA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A Correspondent writes:—

Apropos the inquiry about the Goa Congress Committee published in your journal on 27th instant, will you permit me to point out that the Indian National Congress had maintained a Goa Branch for several years and that it had been in charge of Mr. Tristan da Braganza Cunha of Cansaulim who is also president of the recently established Goa Committee.

Mr. Braganza Cunha possess a brilliant record of service to the cause of Indian nationalism and first came to public notice in Paris when he published a life of Mahatma Gandhi before Romain Rolland wrote his. He has written on India in, amongst other papers, *L'Europe Nouvelle* and *Charte* and has collaborated with the late Henri Barbusse who with his well-known gallantry had lent the influence of his name and pen to the neglected cause of Indian freedom in Europe.

On his return home, Mr. Braganza Cunha has throughout with a courage and consistency that I have found rare in Goa, devoted himself to the cause not merely of the Indian freedom but also that of the downtrodden Goan masses. He has worked under the most difficult conditions and apathy, and fear bred through centuries of foreign rule, in awakening the national and cultural consciousness amongst all classes of people. The propagation of swadeshism and temperance formed the most important feature of his activities as a writer and publicist; and the writing he has published reveal his exceptionally accurate understanding of the Goan political, economic and cultural problems.

Although the military dictatorship and the suppression of civil liberties including those of the press that inevitably followed made any work impossible, he has not been prevented from continuing his activities. He has faced a number of police prosecutions imprisonment and has been vindicated by the highest judicial tribunal. Those who know Goan conditions can appreciate what amount of self-sacrifice the work of this character involves.

Nor has it been wasted. Mr. Braganza Cunha represents the fine type of the educated and cultured Goan Indian and his work has achieved the crystallisation of a formidable consciousness and politico-cultural unity with the freedom movement in India although evidence of its free expression is rendered difficult if not impossible under the conditions of press-censorship and suppression of ordinary, elementary freedom of association and expression. We respect and hold in affection this Goan intellectual not indeed for himself but as a representative and voice of the real Goa living and struggling under 400 years of foreign domination and the most humiliating slavery, intellectual as well as political and economic.

I do not know of any move of civil disobedience in Goa advocated by the nationalist leadership. Such a course of action could be advised only by those who have no proper understanding of Goan conditions. I may add too, that men like Mr. Hegde Desai of the paper, *Bharat*, are reported to have joined the fascist organisation 'Uniao Nacional' (National Union) and I would solemnly warn your readers against swallowing the propaganda that is released by them as they have evidently chosen to grow a new complexion and cease automatically to speak in the name of the people of Goa.

SUGAR REMAINS FIRM

Bombay, April 19.

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last review, local market for Java sugar continued to rule very firm especially upto June shipment chiefly due to good demand from Out Ports together with scarcity of sellers and Java Exporters quoting to sell at about 3d higher as compared with the last week. Owing to rise in near positions, there were enquiries for July August also for which a premium of 3 to 4 annas was paid by the buyers over price of September onwards. There was a good deal of activity for September shipment as Java Exporters were free sellers for this month and dealers found it comparatively cheaper. London and New York markets in the meantime showed upward tendency which, coupled with political situation in Europe also gave stimulant to the local demand resulting in large turnover in business both in near and distant positions. During the week under review, considerable business was placed in the market by Java Exporters at increased limits and looking to the position of the current Indian crop, it is likely that further business will take place as prices of other imported sugars are higher as compared with Java Sugar. Locally there was fairly big turnover between dealers and some important sales were made by dealers for Out Ports at a premium over ready. At the close, tone of the market was firm

INDIAN SUGARS

Market for Indian sugars remains firm. The stocks are now reduced to only 600 tons and with no arrivals, prices are governed on the ready Java basis. There is no interest in forward as the prices ruling in supplying centres are considerably higher. As regards next crop, nothing definite is so far known and in absence of any reliable news, there is also some interest in Java sugar for shipments during October/December 1939

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On New York Terminal market, there is an al-round advance of 4 points, while on London Terminal market, there is an advance of 3 1/2, 3 and 3/4d in May, August and December deliveries respectively. Java market was reported firm with upward tendency. It was reported that considerable business was done for India at advancing prices. Position upto August was reported to be very firm as "Nivas" had long before sold its quota for the 2nd year and they were sellers for 3rd quota year beginning from September for which already large sales were made. It is understood that business so far done for Export to India is over 2,00,000 tons and looking to the statistical position of Indian sugar, there is room for further 50,000 to 1,00,000 tons before the next Indian season starts.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There is a good deal of activity in Imported sugars both in Calcutta and Karachi as there is scarcity of Indian sugar and there is no possibility of fresh supplies. It seems looking to the present state of the market, that business will be confined only to imported sugars especially Java sugar.

GENERAL.

Local market for ready Java sugar is likely to remain steady and fluctuate round about the present level of prices as stocks are accumulating. As regards forward positions, situation is uncertain and price movement will depend on the news about the political situation in Europe. So far very large business is done in Java sugar in the market and with the recent sharp advance in prices, it is not unlikely that there is some reaction before there is fresh advance in prices which is looked for

MIRPURKHAS, April 17.—National flags were unfurled on all Municipal buildings of the Umerkote Municipality yesterday in pursuance of the resolution passed by the General Body.

YARN PRICES STEADY

Bombay, April 19.

There is no special change to report in the yarn market where prices have remained more or less unchanged with an easy tendency at the close. In spite of steady tone of the cotton market, the nervous feeling due to the present political situation in Europe still seems to prevail in the market and in absence of any good demand, turnover has been restricted in almost all classes of yarns. There has been no improvement in the enquiries from the consuming districts and buying is yet very slow notwithstanding the present low and attractive level of prices. Although there have been some scattered enquiries from the export market, no business has been possible and these few enquiries cannot be given any importance as it is not likely that any business will result in the near future. Demand from Calcutta, Rangoon, Punjab and even Southern India is at a standstill and business is very slack in spite of the mills showing willingness to meet reasonable offers. Some of the important mills in Southern India have reduced their prices by about 3 pies per lb., but still no business has been reported so far. Trading condition on the whole continued to be unsatisfactory and the future tendency does not seem to be hopeful as yet.

ENGLISH YARNS.

The Indo-British Trade Agreement has not given any impetus to business in English yarns as was expected. Advantage is taken by Japanese and Shanghai yarns whose competition is as keen as ever. No forward business has been stated to have been possible.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

The easy tendency exhibited during the last week still continues and prices have remained slightly easier with restricted turnover. Prices of Mercerised yarns have declined further to some extent and the undertons is rather weak on account of some reduction in price quoted by the Japanese spinners. This has weakened the already nervous market and in absence of satisfactory demand no improvement seems to be possible in the near future. Although the present prices are very low, demand continues to be very moderate. Fresh forward business has not been found possible. Exchange has remained unchanged whereas Sampin is not quoted as yet.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Official prices of the Italian Syndicate have remained unchanged during the week with moderate turnover. Prices of Japanese yarn have also remained unchanged and there has been no improvement in demand. No fresh forward business in Japanese artificial silk yarns has been reported on account of lack of enquiries and slightly higher replacing cost. Tendency of the market continues to remain uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

The Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., do not report any important change in prices and moderate business has been transacted at the present level of prices. The local mills have not yet made any sales of importance. The future tendency of the market continues to remain uncertain.

PETROL PRICES ARE GOING UP

SO SAVE MONEY BY BUYING A BRITISH CAR

THEY ARE THE MOST ECONOMICAL TO RUN

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Millions of mothers in various parts of the world have fed their babies on Glaxo. Millions of mothers are thankful they did. Glaxo is a safeguard against milk-borne diseases, such as typhoid, cholera, dysentery, and even a disease of the eyes which may cause blindness.

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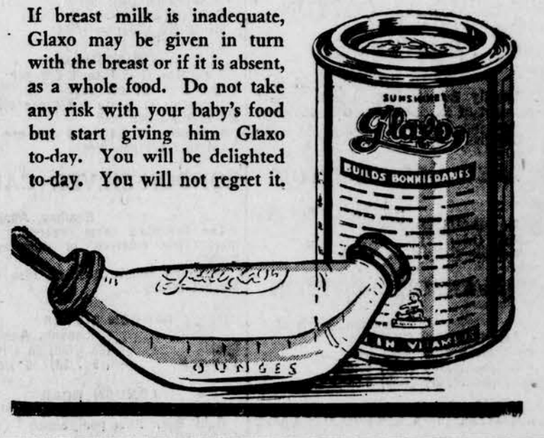
If breast milk is inadequate, Glaxo may be given in turn with the breast or if it is absent, as a whole food. Do not take any risk with your baby's food but start giving him Glaxo to-day. You will be delighted to-day. You will not regret it.



PUNJAB GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS

Press Communique issued by the Manager, Reserved Bank of India, Bombay states:—

Tenders for Rs. 90 lakhs of three months' Government of Punjab Treasury Bills will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1939.

2. Bills will be of the following denominations, viz. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000, and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. Each tender should specify clearly the term of the bills applied for, the nominal value of the bills required and the price per cent which the tenderer is prepared to pay expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas only.

4. Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Friday, the 28th April 1939.

5. A tender may be for the whole of the amount offered for tender, or for any portion thereof which is a multiple of Rs. 25,000. The minimum amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 25,000. The amount of tender or tenders submitted by any bank, individual etc., must not in the aggregate exceed the amount offered for tender.

6. If the total of tenders received is in excess of the amount offered, a proportionate allotment will be made. These allotments will, in all cases, be in multiples of Rs. 25,000, the minimum being Rs. 25,000 and, in order to effect this, the Reserve Bank of India reserve to themselves full discretion to allot a higher or lower percentage, or to make no allotment, to individual tenderers as may be appropriate.

7. The Reserve Bank of India reserve the right to reject the whole, or any part, of any tender without assigning any reason.

8. A Treasury Bill will be paid on maturity only at the office of the Reserve Bank of India at which it was issued.

Audited Railway Traffic Returns

The following is the statement showing audited returns of traffic of various railways under Killick Nixon Agency for the month of January:—

For January 1939, Tapti Valley Rly. Rs. 2,53,035; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with January 1938, —Rs. 33,593; From 1-1-39 to 31-1-39 Rs. 2,53,035; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year —Rs 33,593.

For January 1939, Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Rs. 95,767; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with January 1938 +Rs. 8,321; From 1-1-39 to 31-1-39 Rs. 95,767; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year +Rs. 8,321.

For January 1939, Guzerat Railways Rs. 45,292; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with January 1938 —Rs. 7,916; From 1-4-38 to 31-1-39 Rs. 3,81,050; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year —Rs. 27,689

For January 1939, Central Porv Rlys. Rs. 49,852; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with Jany 1938 —Rs. 12,238; From 1-10-38 to 31-1-39 Rs. 1,85,980; Increase + or Decrease —when compared with corresponding period of previous year +Rs. 20,070.

For Jany 1939, Mandra Bhon Rly Rs. 13,687; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with Jan 1938 —Rs. 288; From 1-10-38 to 31-1-39 Rs. 54,422; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year —Rs. 1,812.

For Jany 1939, Sialket Narowal Rly. Rs. 30,138; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with Jany 1938 +Rs. 4,787; From 1-10-38 to 31-1-39 Rs. 1,37,394, Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year —Rs. 7,500.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON UNCHANGED

Markets Generally Dull And Featureless

INDIAN STERLING LOAN SLIGHTLY IMPROVES

BOMBAY, April 19.

NEW YORK COTTON

Owing to scattered purchases by trade and outside interests the New York Cotton displayed some steadiness but lack of stimulating news from Liverpool checked further advance. Demand later slackened with resultant narrow trading.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were unfavourably influenced by institutional selling. Other markets were dull and features.

Gilt-edgeds and foreign bonds came under some pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, April 19

Previous closing	7.84
To-day's opening	7.86
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	7.84
Difference	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, April 19

Previous closing	4.49
To-day's opening	4.48
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.44
Difference	—05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 152-12
July August	Rs. 152-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 19

The New York cotton displayed some steadiness on scattered buying by outside interests and trade purchases but the absence of any stimulating news from Liverpool checked further advance.

The trading in July began at 7.86 i.e. two points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on steadier Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but the demand thereafter slackened with the resultant narrow trading.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, April 19

Locally Broach July/August opened to-night at Rs. 152-10 but then the price moved up and closed higher at Rs. 153-2 fine.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 19

May (8.06/8.06)	8.21/8.21
July (7.77/7.77)	7.87/7.85
October (7.43/7.43)	7.48/7.48

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 19

American May (4.73)	4.66
American July (4.50)	4.44
Egyptian May (6.61)	6.46
Egyptian July (6.69)	6.56

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, April 19

There were no sales in Teas.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April May (£26 7/8) £26 13/16 paid and value

Dunlop April (£28 3/4) £28 3/4

Lightning April (£27 3/4) £27 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 value) 7 15/16 paid and value

Forward July September (8 1/16 paid and value) 8 1/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay April/May (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

METALS

New York, April 17

Tin (£218 1/4 buyers £218 3/8 sellers. Firmer) £218 1/2 buyers £218 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£14 1/8 buyers £14 3/16 sellers. Barely steady) £14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/2 to £48 1/2) £47 1/2 to £48 1/2

Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 19

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 40 3/8) dol 40

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22 7/8) dol 23

U S Common New Stock (dol 47 1/4) dol 46 1/2

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 106

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 19

Previous closing	4.68
To-day's opening	4.68
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 19

Previous closing	4.68.04
To-day's opening	4.68.03
To-day's closing	4.68.01

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, April 19

Previous closing	176.71
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 19

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.03 and then eased slightly to 4.68.01 on lack of support with the rate subsequently improving to 4.68.06.

Franc opened at 176.71 and continued very steady with very little variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.210) 13.206

New York on Bombay (34.99) 34.99

Berlin on Milan (87 3/8) 87 3/8

London on Milan (89.00) 89.00

London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2

Silver (20 1/16d) 20 1/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 5/8 to 1 5/8 per cent) 1 9/16 to 1 5/8 per cent

4 months (1 3/4 to 1 3/4 per cent) 1 3/4 to 1 3/4 per cent

6 months (2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent) 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, April 19

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Offering small. Business also small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 19

Spot	(20 1/16d) 20 1/16d nil
Forward	(19 7/8d) 19 7/8d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, April 19

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, April 19

Silver ready	52 15 0
Silver Vaishakh	52 13 0
Silver Jeth	52 12 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 0 0
Gold Vaishakh	37 0 6
Gold Jeth	37 1 0
Sovereign	23 12 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 19

Wheat May	3 4 0
Wheat September	3 5 3
Linseed	5 2 3
Linseed September	5 4 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 19

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May (old) quoting at 53d. After the early inactivity prices steadied on less pressure to sell.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 19

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.69. Prices advanced on scattered local buying and better outside enquiry following the steadiness abroad with the rate rising to 0.69 1/4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, April 19

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 53 3/8d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, April 19

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 92/7 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 19

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £78 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, April 6, £81 1/4
Tuesday, April 11, £80
Wednesday, April 12, £80
Thursday, April 13, £80
Friday, April 14, £79 1/4
Monday, April 17, £78 1/2
Tuesday, April 18, £79

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 19
3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£79) £78 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£108 1/4) £107 3/4

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£102 1/4) £102 1/4

5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£103) £102 £97 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£100) £99 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£65 1/2) £65 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£92 1/4) £92

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/8

5 per cent Funding Loan (£103 1/4) £102 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£93 5/8) £93 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£103 £102 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 19

The London Stock Exchange was adversely affected by renewed selling.

Giltedged securities also came under pressure. Three and half per cent was quoted at £78 3/4 i.e. five shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16) 16

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-6) 58-6

Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8

Elec Music Industry (10-3) 10-3

Princhin Johnson (23-4 1/2) 23-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical (28-6) 28-6

Woolsworth New Ordinary (58-9) 58-9

San Paulo 4 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20) £20 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (25-0) 24-3

Unilever Ordinary (31-9) 31-9

Ford Motors (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£40 1/4) £40

British American Tobacco Ordinary (92-6) 92-6

Carreas 'A' (£5 7/8) £5 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (126-3) 126-3

P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (19-6) 19-6

Distillers (88-2) 89-6

British Dyers (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2

British Celanese (3-3) 3-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (33-1 1/2) 33-1 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (24-3) 24-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (3-1 1/2) 2-9

Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-6) 20-6

Inter Nickels (dol 48 5/8) dol 48 5/8

Indian Irons (33-9) 33-9

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-0) 16-0

Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3

Empire of India (20) 20

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-3

Gula Kelampong (16-3) 16-3

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-0) 24-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (29-4 1/2) 28-9

Burma Corporation (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2

Rio Tintos (£11 3/4) £11 1/2

East Rand Proprietors (47-6) 47-3

Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 3/8) £15 1/4

Association Portland Cement (68-1 1/2) 68-1 1/2

Trinidad Leaseholds (82-6) 85

Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 3/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-3

Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20) 20

Anglo Iranian (78-9) 79-4 1/2

Burma Oil (77-6) 78-1 1/2

Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-6

Shell Transport (80-0) 80-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£32) £32

RAILWAY SHARES.

Great Western Ordinary (£24 3/4) £24 3/4

London Midland Ordinary (£12 3/4) £12 3/4

London North Eastern Def (£2) £2

London Southern Def (£12 7/8) £12 5/8

London Transport 5 per cent (£15 1/2) £14 1/2

London Transport 'C' (£67 1/2) £65 1/2

India's Share In U. S. Trade

Fall In Value Of Imports: Trade Commissioner's Quarterly Report

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The momentum of recovery was maintained and in some respects attained considerable strength, despite the international crisis of September last and imports from India of Burlap, Tea, Manganese Ore, Unbleached Shellac, rough vegetable tanned Goatskins, and Jute Bags or Sacks increased, says the Indian Government Trade Commissioner at New York in his first report for the quarter October to December 1938 just issued.

The prices of Tellicherry Pepper and Manganese Ore remained steady and of Tea, Pig Iron and Shellack were unchanged, while those of Jute, Burlap and Myrobalans declined. In the price of whole cashewnuts there was a very slight decline in November and the price remained at the low level through to December.

INDIA'S SHARE

Comparing the last quarter of 1938 with that of 1937 a decline of dol. 74,477 was registered in the imports from India or Jute begging for cotton. Total imports from all sorces fell in value from dol. 201,565 in 1937 to dol. 164,721 in 1938.

The total imports into U.S.A. of Bags of Sacks in the last quarter of 1938 were 12,358,650 lb. as compared with 9,996,172 lb. in 1937 2,162,986 lb. of this increase of 2,362,478 lb. came from India, while Japan accounted for the major portion of the increase in bags of 199,592 lb. imported from other countries.

Imports of Burlap into U. S. A. increased. An increase of 9,579,-145lb. was indicted as direct imports from India, imports from other coutries being less by 31,157 lb.

Notwithstanding the decline in the total imports of Tea into U.S.A., the amount of Tea imported from India in this same period rose by 907,609 lb. However despite increase from other countries U.S. imports of unground black pepper from India declined from 257,600 lb. in the fourth quarter of 1937 to 68,453 lb. in the fourth quarter of 1938, a reduction of 189,147 lb. The total U.S. imports of Manganese Ore of 35 per cent. content declined; the decrease of 57,373,809 lb. was from other sources, as the imports from India for this comparative period increased by 5,254,182 lb.

As compared with the corresponding period of 1937, the U. S. imports of pig iron fell by 23,755 tons and from India by 17,709; of unbleached Shellac increased by 447,270 lb. and from India by 274,087 lb. of rough vegetable tanned Goatskins from India increased by 20,857 lb. while showing a fall from Iraq, the other principal source of import.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Recovery In Gilts

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 19

On the Stock Exchange a feature of to-day's trading was early selling of giltedged securities by large institutions, causing a general marking down of prices, though when offerings were well absorbed. Giltedged recovered sharply, imparting brighter final tone to most sections. Local bnying of Kaffirs offset Cape and Paris realisations. Elsewhere conditions were mainly quiet. Foreign Exchanges were quiet but the persistent demand for dollars necessitated some official support for sterling otherwise the market was featureless.

Wall Street opened quietly steady.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 19

Wheat	9,724 cwts.
Linseed	19,756 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	219 cwts.
Gingellyseed	187 cwts.
Poppyseed	61 cwts.
Groundnuts	9,721 cwts.
Castorseed	43 cwts.
Rice	55,792 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,788 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,844 cwts.
Gram	2,038 cwts.
Joowar	748 cwts.
Barley	301 cwts.
Bajree	1,120 cwts.

LONDON SHARE BAZAR

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London dated 18th April:—

All markets stagnant and in waiting mood with practically no business in evidence. We expect continuance existing atmosphere until some clarification for better or worse present uncertainty.

Cammell Laird	7/9
Richard Thomas	3
Westland Aircraft	8/6
Imperial Airways	28/6
Morris Motors	30/9
Tube Investments	85/6
Anglo Alpha Cement	4/9
Turner Newall	75/3
British Celanese II Pref	7
Assam Dooars	£38

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 14th day of April, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,30,62,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	182,49,40,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	11,03,99,000
Total Notes issued	206,84,01,000
Total Liabilities	206,84,01,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.24 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,93,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	70,62,79,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,29,65,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	...
Total Assets	206,84,01,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 14th April, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt of India	6,31,44,000
(2) Govt of Burma	3,74,56,000
(3) Other Govt Accounts	3,97,86,000
(b) Banks	11,46,83,000
(c) Others	67,42,000
Bills Payable	6,89,000
Other Liabilities	1,06,76,000
Rupees	37,31,76,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	13,29,39,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,23,000
Rupee Coin	3,58,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,06,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	2,50,65,000
Balances held abroad*	11,65,16,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	37,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,09,00,000
Investments	6,59,29,000
Other Assets	72,40,000
Rupees	37,31,76,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 19.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper	92/15
4 per cent 1960-70	106/14
5 per cent 1945-55	112/14

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	110
Bank of Hindusthan	26
Bank of India	136/8
Central Bank	31/13
Imperial Bank F.P.	505
Imperial Bank P.P.	367/8
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	109/8
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES.

Ahmd. New Textiles	392/8
Ambica	246/14
Arun	222/0
Arvind	1125
Asok	203/12
Bharatkhand	2175
Bombay Dyeing	751/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	174
Calico	573/2
Central India	201/14
Century	203/12
Colaba	101/4
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	475
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	121/4
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	204/6
Khatau Makanji	92/8
Kohinoor	203/2
Laxmi Cotton	460
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	90
Morarji	115
Mysore	82/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	176/14
Raipur	600
Rajnagar	180
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3125
Simplex	65
Swadeshi	200
Vishnu	1050

HYDRO ELECTRICS.

Andhra Valley Ord.	1345
Tata Hydro Ord.	144/6
Tata Power Ord.	1215

ELECTRICS.

Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	11
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram.	126/4
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	319/6
Associated Cements	119
Belapur	171/14
Bombay Burma New	146/4
Bombay Burma Old	425/4
Bombay Steam	212/8
Bombay Telephone	80
Br. B. Petrol	3/1
Burma Corporation	5/8
Dalmia Cement	9/14
Indian Bleaching	95
Industrial Investment Tr.	40/8
Indian Radio Ord.	345
Indian Radio Defd.	390
Indian Copper	1/15
Indian Iron	23/4
Mysore Sugar	30/4
Port Canning	68/8
Premier Construction	59
Rohtas Industries	23/8
Scindia Steam	16/12
Shivrajpur	32
Tata Oil	36/4
Tata Steel Ordy.	255/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1177/8

JUTES.

Birla Jute	14/15
Howrah	52/7
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	478/8
Kankanarrah	360
Lawrence	332
Reliance	58/8

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 19

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Leana of 2914 reg tons, Captain E Jones arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Windsorwood of 3145 reg tons, Captain J Shaw arrived from Bunbury with cargo of wheat.

N Y Kaisha ss Nagato Maru of 4325 reg tons, Captain M Mori arrived from Yokohama via Japan and China Ports, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

SAILED

L Edwards ss Rinda of 3821 reg tons, Captain N Olsen sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Chakdina of 1580 reg tons Captain D E Crowther sailed for Basra via Veraval, Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

T Morrison ss King Edgar of 2694 reg tons, Captain A W Wheeler sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar with same bottom caro.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jaladuta of 3089 reg tons, Captain W L Atkinson sailed for Bassein in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 19-4-39.

S S Cathay (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 19

1 Manseii Maru 4823 Shanghai 20-4 O S K Kaisya

3 King Edgar 2694 Bhavnagar 20-4 T Morrison

11 City of Venice 5492 Karachi 22-4 K Nixon

12 Rinda 3821 Madras 19-4 L Edwards

14 Windsorwood 3146 N F N F L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Vasna 2026 Busra 21-4 M M

10/11 Jaladuta 3089 Bassein 19-4 Scindia S N

8 Leana 2915 Rangoon 23-4 Scindia S N

16 Shrivati 250 NF NF Malabar

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports 22-4 T Morrison

D/E Sirsa 3387 Karachi 20-4 M M

G Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship

H Revati 250 Malabar Coast N F Malabar Steamship

N/O Jalaveera 3089 Akyab 22-4 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N

Strathmore 4-5-39 P and O S N

Cathay 20-4-39 P and O S N

Stratheden 24-4-39 P and O S N

Bhutan 22-4-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Melbourne 23-4-39 K Nixon

Halizone 23-4-39 J Finlay

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 23-4-39 J Finlay

HAMBURG

Lindenfels 30-4-39 L Edwards

Almkerk 20-4-39 L Edward

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 18-5-39 F F Campbell

Pres. Adams 4-5-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Sumatra 6-5-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Glasgow Maru 9-5-39 O S Kaisha

Anyo Maru 29-4-39 N Y Kaisha

Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino

Haruna Maru 23-4-39 N Y Kaisha

Eihuku Maru 23-4-39 O S Kaisha

Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 20-4-39 M M

Varsova 22-4-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalaganga 22-4-39 Scindia S N

Jalabala 22-4-39 Scindia S N

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 29-4-39 M M

Takliwa 13-5-39 M M

FROM BAHREIN

Salsten 20-4-39 Caltex (India)

FOR JEDDAH

Akbar 22-4-39 T Morrison

FROM CALCUTTA

Gharinda 21-4-39 M M

Orna 25-4-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 20-4-39 M M

Circassia 21-4-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N

Viceroy of India 13-5-39 P and O S N

Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N

Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N

Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 8-5-39 K Nixon

Circassia 21-4-39 Anchor Line

FOR GERMANY

Uhenfels 25-4-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Monrac 22-4-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

FOR ABADAN

Bri Soldier 25-4-39 Anglo Iranian Oil

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

Haruna Maru 24-4-39 N Y Kaisha

Nagato Maru 4-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Eihuku Maru 8-5-39 O S K Kaisya

Bhutan 25-4-39 P and O S N

Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N

Jeypore 28-4-39 P and O S N

Glasgow Maru 23-5-39 O S Kaisha

Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 21-4-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 26-4-39 M M

Vasna 21-4-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 26-4-39 M M

Kenya 10-5-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 23-4-39 T Morrison

FOR RANGOON

Leana 23-4-39 Scindia S N

FOR AKYAB

Jalaveera 22-4-39 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-5-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 22-4-39 M M

Nagato Maru 21-4-39 N Y Kaisya

City of Venice 22-4-39 K Nixon

B P T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Dandolo 17-4-39

S S Jaladuta 18-4-39

EXPORTS

S S City of Venice for Antwerp: 18 bs hemp raw G N Musry; 50 bales hemp sevri H K Kesharwalla; 55 bales cotton waste G M Vyas.

For Ghent: 330 bales raw cotton B Mawji; 125 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool: 250 bales wool raw C Lister.

For Dunkirk: 616 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Cathay for Sydney: 16 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas; 25 bales cotton twist waste J Carpet; 26 bales cotton grey blankets N Wadia; 36 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace.

For Melbourne: 21 bales cotton twist waste M Narottamdas; 50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S President Monroe for New York: 100 bales wool raw Anglo Siam Corptn; 100 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 67 bgs gum A Abdulla; 354 bags flea seed outer shell D Mavji; 280 bags gum D Mavji; 333 bags gum S Khetsey; 129 bags flea seed husks D Abraham; 460 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham.

For Marseilles: 120 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 192 bags gr nut kernal S M Rajgor; 64 bags nux vornica S M Rajgor; 70 bundles henna leaves V Khimji; 2585 bags gr nut kernal The East Asiatic Co; 1280 bags groundnut K Devchand; 55 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 60 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Naples: 360 bales raw cotton H Nensey.

For Genoa: 110 bales raw cotton N. Rajaram; 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros. 110 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co.

S S Almkerk for Sydney: 50 bales ctn twist waste J Carpet.

For Melbourne: 59 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Baron Belhawen for Shanghai: 203 bales raw cotton Bruel; 800 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 5516 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 1500 bales raw cotton V Morarjee; 300 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 300 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 500 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 400 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha; 600 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 100 bales raw cotton Supt T Products (India); 200 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 1500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton K Poonja; 500 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 5000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 3000 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 800 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 2700 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Mansei Maru for Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 100 bales raw cotton V Morarjee; 100 bales raw cotton K Vishram; 100 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 100 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

S S Conte Verde for Tel-aviv: 15 bs raw cotton Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Japan Agents L Edwards Ltd. from Gothenburg: 779 bales paper; 145 reels paper; 57 bundles paper; 440 cases chlorate of potash; 149 cases petroleum stoves, blow lamps and parts; 921 bdls box board; 137 bales wrapping paper; 119 bales kraft paper; 300 bales old newspaper; 1221 mats empty glass bottles; 261 cases steel hinges and ace; 210 cases nails; 54 cases screws; 222 cases wire nails; 96 bales wrapping paper.

From Antwerp: 300 pcs asbestos cement flat sheets loose; 127 pkgs galvd. iron wire; 798 bundles galvd tubes; 398 bundles black tubes; 359 pcs black tubes; 150 cases rivets; 400 s/bags whiting; 383 pcs galvd tubes; 139 coils m s hoops; 202 cases bolts and nuts; 800 bgs whiting; 376 bundles m s circles; 55 cs square lacks; 55 cases cut tucks; 400 bgs superphosphate.

From Oslo: 190 drums carbide; 492 bs news printing paper; 421 bales paper; 135 cases nails.

From Hamburg: 206 cases padlocks; 250 cases window glass; 49 bales writing paper; 131 cases iron chains; 472 pieces earthenware; 190 cts earthenware; 100 bags bone glue; 80 bundles hard brass wire; 422 pieces aspenlogs; 150 bags broken tiles; 75 bales wrapping paper; 100 rings brass wire; 65 cases iron nails.

From Rotterdam: 100 bags ultra super; 94 cases bolts and nuts; 200 bags white dextrine; 60 cases milk powder spray; 100 cts milk milk powder spray; 63 cases elect lamps.

S S Jeypore Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Colombo: 1014 bags copra: 200 bundles fibre; 160 cyl cocoanut oil; 281 cyl chlore liquide.

From Singapore: 811 bags sago flour; 219 bags betelnuts, 877 bundles rattans; 77 cases milk; 184 cases pine apples.

From Kobe: 50 cases cotton flannels; 110 cases glass bangles, 100 kegs red lead; 281 cases ctn piecegoods; 69 cases cell bangles; 50 cases rayon yarn; 115 cases cotton yarn; 48 cases glassware; 60 bags empty glas sbottles.

From Shanghai: 100 bales raw silk.

From Adelaide: 88 bars silver;

From Osaka: 245 cases ctn piecegoods; 87 cases rayon yarn; 100 cases twisted rayon yarn; 268 cases glass bangles; 177 cases glassware.

Fatal Bus Accident On Jubbulpore-Nagpur Road

(From Our Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, April 19.

A fatal motor accident resulting in the reported death of one passenger and injuries to several others occurred this morning near Bargi about twelve miles from Jubbulpore on the Nagpur Road.

Details available reveal that while a lorry with full complement of passengers was proceeding towards Nagpur, it suddenly swerved, turned turtle and crashed violently.

American Markets Await Next Move In Europe

FOREIGN SELLING AND LOCAL SHORT COVERING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Further Widening Between Near And Distant Positions

BOMBAY, April 19.

Listless dealings characterised all American markets yesterday which were obviously awaiting next move in Europe.

Offerings on the New York cotton market were light with outside interest restricted pending developments in Washington and abroad while moderate precipitation in South-Western areas counteracted the effect on the Chicago grain market of the relative strength of overseas cables.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady but declined on foreign selling and long liquidation of nears. Prices thereafter rallied on trade shorts covering in May and Liverpool Straddle buying in July. The market closed steady.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 3 points at 7.77 for July. There was improved buying and prices advanced 11 points from the opening level and July was quoted 8.88 which was the highest level. Particularly near months were firm and differences between old and new crop months again widened. The market closed at a net rise of 1 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 8.93 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEAN MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and close at a rise of 12 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices were raised 12 points at 8.67 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with July 4.50. There was scattered liquidation which met short covering. Spot situation was expected to grow lighter on report that no export subsidy was possible without Congress's approval. Later on there was straddle selling against New York and May liquidation met local support and trade calling. The market closed at a net rise of 4 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 5.08 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was steady and Giga futures closed 1 to 2 points down but Uppers advanced 2 points. The Alexandria market was firm and Sakeis advanced 1 to 14 points and Ashmouni contracts gained 7 to 16 points.

SUBSIDY POSSIBILITIES

"Nervous liquidation has accounted for the declines in cotton prices as a result of the uncertainty as to European political developments and as to the outcome of the cotton release programme. A large proportion of the transactions has represented Liverpool arbitrating and straddling between nearbys and distants, influenced by the daily changes in Washington cotton developments. The relative steadiness here in spite of the sharp losses at Liverpool has reflected expectations that an export subsidy would affect foreign markets to a greater extent, though the sharp narrowing of the Liverpool-New York differences brought active straddle reversing. The possibilities of a subsidy are still obscure. The Department of Agriculture's intimations that an export subsidy plan would be forthcoming within a few days has aroused opposition in the Senate and in the South. Mr. Wallace, when testifying yesterday, told the House Agriculture Committee that the Department was not ready to outline loan release plans, although he indicated that it must do something soon to avoid further loss of export markets state "Manchester Guardian".

Supporters of the Smith Bill in the Senate who are opposing the export plan have backed a resolution by Senator George of Georgia, expressing the Senate's opposition to the sale of American cotton below cost to foreign purchasers, and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to negotiate no such sales. The resolution has been temporarily tabled, but its consideration is expected shortly and it will be a significant test of sentiment on cotton legislation. Branches of the American Farm Bureau Federation in the Southern States have repudiated the federation president's original proposal for an export subsidy.

SLUMP IN PRICES

The sharp slump in March futures in the last three minutes of trading before the contract expired last Friday, with a loss of three dollars a bale, is considered to have been an isolated condition coincident with the evening-up of a few lots and to be without general market significance. Meanwhile prospects of domestic mill curtailment are increasing, pointing to many closings during April unless textile demand improves. Spot demand is inactive; foreign interest is disappearing quickly with the prospects of an export subsidy. The declines have checked the prospects for repossession of loan stocks by repaying the full costs.

Weather in the South has been more favourable for farm work.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (2-49 p.m.)	7.88+08
N. Y. July Lowest (10 a.m.)	7.77—03
Liverpool July Highest	4.51+06
Liverpool July Lowest	4.47+02

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Fixing on buyers call. Scarcity of contracts caused advance in old crop months. New crop months inactive. No fresh developments loan cotton."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Bombay sold May, bought distants. Trade buying and local covering nears caused widening of differences.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 18.

May	8.18+09
July	7.84+04
October	7.48+02
December	7.41+01
January	7.41+01
March	7.45
Middling spot	8.93+09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 18.

May	8.32+12
July	7.96+05
October	7.58
Middling spot	8.67+12

NEW YORK

New York, April 18.

10-30 a.m. Ranges.

May	8.19
July	7.87
October	7.51

Noon call.

May	8.14
July	7.82
October	7.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 18.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 18.

April	4.71+04
May	4.71+04
June	4.59+04
July	4.49+04
August	4.44+04
September	4.38+04
October	4.37+04
November	4.35+03
December	4.37+03
January	4.38+03
February	4.39+03
March	4.41+03
April	4.42+03
Middling spot	5.08+06

10-12 a.m. quotations—

May	4.74
July	4.51

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 18.

Broach A/M op 152 3/4; highest 152 3/4; lowest 152; closing 152 5/8

Broach J/A op 153; highest 153; lowest 152 1/4; closing 152 1/2.

New Broach A/M 1940 op 152; highest 152; lowest 151 1/4; closing 151 1/2

Oomra May op 141 1/4; highest 141 1/4; lowest 140 3/4; closing 140 7/8

Oomra July op 141 1/4; highest 141 1/4; lowest 140 3/4; closing 140 7/8

Oomra D/J op 136 3/4; highest 136 3/4; lowest 136 1/2; closing 136 1/2

Bengal May op 113 3/4; highest 114; lowest 113 1/2; closing 113 3/4

Bengal July op 114; highest 114; lowest 113 3/4; closing 114

Bengal D/J op 114 1/2; highest 114 1/2; lowest 114 1/4; closing 114 1/2.

Night session: Broach J/A opened 152 5/8, highest 153 1/8; lowest 152 1/2; closing 152 7/8. Broach A/M. 1940 closing 152 1/8

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br. A/May N. Y. May Rs. 42 1/4; Liverpool May Rs. 52 3/4.

Br. J/Aug. N. Y. July Rs. 35 3/4; Liverpool July Rs. 42 1/2.

New York—Liverpool: May 104; July 91; Oct. 104; Dec. 111; Jan. 113.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 18.

Rozario Santa Fe April sellers	20/3
Barletta Russo April/May sellers	22/3
South Australian	unquoted

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 18.

GIZA 2.—	
Spot	6.76—0.
May	6.55—2.
July	6.64—0.
October	6.70—1.
November	6.70—1.
January	6.73—1.
March	6.73—1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.77+4.
May	5.57—0.
July	5.57+2.
October	5.58+3.
November	5.56+3.
January	5.57+3.
March	5.59+3.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 18.

SAKELS	
May	11.57+17.
July	11.64+ 1.
November	11.98+14.
ASHMOUNI.	
April	9.35+16.
June	9.34+13.
August	9.40+15.
October	9.33+ 7.
December	9.36+ 7.
GIZA.	
May	11.24+13.
July	11.38+10.
November	11.44+ 8.
January	11.49+ 8.

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 18.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 15/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 19.

Despite a rise of 9 point in New York cotton futures, the local market was quiet to-day with scattered selling. There is more disposition to await developments in the European political situation and action of the Washington administration in connection with the proposed Cotton Bill and export subsidy. It is generally believed that the decision entirely depends upon the vote of the U.S.A. Congress which is reported against export subsidy.

In the local market Broach J/A. delivery was expected to open at Rs. 153, but the market opened quiet at Rs. 152/12 and improved to Rs. 153 under scattered buying. Later on there was absence of demand and with long liquidation prices declined to Rs. 152/12 where the market steadied with a small business. New Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 151/12. The market was quietly steady.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and later on was 4 points lower. In the local market there was irregular movement and prices closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M 1939	Rs.	152	14 0
Broach J/A 1939		152	10 0
Broach A/M 1940		151	12 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra May 1939		141	4 0
Oomra July 1939		141	4 0
Oomra January 1940		137	0 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal May 1939		114	4 0
Bengal July 1939		114	8 0
Bengal January 1940		114	8 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, April 19

Light rains in North Carolina, weather cold in entire Belt. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy, all balance entire Belt generally fair.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 19.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	122	119	116	113	
Punjab	...	122	119	116	113	
Rajputana	...	124	121	118	115	
Oomra No. 3	150	147	144	141	...	
C. P. No. 1	165	162	159	156	...	
C. P. No. 2	156	153	150	147	...	
Broach No. 2	...	160	158	156	154	
Punjab-Ame.	...	183	181	178	176	
Surat	...	202	200	198	196	
Rajpipla	...	199	197	195	193	
Navsari	..	211	209	207	205	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 19.

Bengal Superfine	121/22
Bengal Fine	117/19
Bengal F.G.	115/16
C. P. 1	156/59
C. P. 2	148/49
Arvi	147/48
Amraoti	139/43
Ellichpur	147/48
Berar	142/43
Malkapur	137/39
Khandesh	121/31
Jalna/Sailu	135/37
Burwah/Sanavad	139/41
Khandwa	139/41
Mathia F.G.	111/16
Broach	157/58
Punjab 4F.	176/81
Punjab 289F.	203/06
Sindh N. T	188/93
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	193/95
Surat	197/201
Navsari	205/08
Western Farm	168/73

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 19

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	206	38,069	47,607
Central India	536	207,725	33,772
Barsi and Nagar	285	71,913	131,428
Hyderabad Gaorani	22	4,231	38,536
Berar	13	159,003	287,429
Central Provinces	6	34,525	62,811
Total Oomras	1,068	515,466	609,583
Dholera	613	168,340	64,288
N W Provinces		2,401	2,754
Rajputana	50	55,797	13,969
Sind Punjab	892	300,299	478,986
Broach	3,024	343,789	151,324
Coompta and Dharwar	2,059	35,829	17,644
Westerns Northerns	611	29,653	12,371
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	2,563	1,628
American		2,937	155,976
Egyptian, African and Sudan	94	222,661	308,280
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,171
Total	8,418	1,679,880	1,817,988
Arrived by road to 13th April 1939		287,055	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 13th April

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		2,340	217,554
Japan and China	900	694,495	433,387
Coast Ports		25,700	44,037
Up-country by Rail		185,638	256,632
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		24,882	
Total		3,240	1,148,269
			932,780

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 18-4-39	3608000	7454000
Receipts Yesterday 18-4-39	4000	11000
Exports to date 18-4-39	3053000	5163000
Stock at Ports 14-4-39	2219000	2861000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-4-39	2867000	2335000
Stock at Liverpool 14-4-39	919000	1213000
Visible Supply 14-4-39	6020000	6940000
Quantity in sight 14-4-39	8520000	12869000
Quantity out of sight 14-4-39	8135000	8810000

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 18.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality ... 5 1/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 19.

After a long period of dull and featureless markets yesterday the London silver market assumed upward tendency and spot silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20 1/16d. and forward quotation was raised 1/8d to 19 7/8d. There was general speculative buying and offerings were small. Later on the market was steady and sellers were reserved.

London gold prices yesterday were reduced 1/2 to £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points down at 176.71 and dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.

New York spot silver prices were unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8 with a quiet tone.

London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 52-13-6 and forward was Rs. 52-6-9. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-6.

The local silver market was steady to-day but general trading was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range but there was a slightly better enquiry for gold.

Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	36	15	9
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	3
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	1	6
Jeth delivery	37	0	6
Jeth Tejimandi	0	3	0

SILVER

Ready	52	14	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	12	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	6	0
Jeth delivery	52	11	6
Jeth Tejimandi	0	12	0

LONDON SILVER

London, April 18.

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, April 18.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-6

LONDON METALS

London, April 18.

Copper	£42 2 6
Lead	£14 8 9
Spelter	£13 11 3
Tin	£216 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 19

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£48-10-0

Bombay market—

Yellow Metal sheets and Copper sheets closed.

Tone: Firm.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 18

May	£10 7 6
June	£10 8 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 19.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	26	8	0
Highest	26	10	0
Lowest	26	8	0
Closing	26	9	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	4	0
Highest	27	11	9
Lowest	27	4	0
Closing	27	10	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	25	9	6
Highest	25	12	0
Lowest	25	5	6
Closing	25	6	6
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	27	11	0
Highest	27	13	0
Lowest	27	11	0
Closing	27	13	0
Groundnuts Sept.—			
Opening	28	6	0
Highest	28	13	0
Lowest	28	6	0
Closing	28	11	9
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	26	0	9
Highest	26	2	6
Lowest	25	12	6
Closing	25	13	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, April 18

May	53 1/4d.
May	50 3/4d. New
July	52 5/8d.
October	54 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 18

July	dol 0.69
July	dol 0.67 7/8
September	dol 0.68 1/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 18.

May	6s 10 1/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, April 18

July	2.03
September	2.07
November	2.11
January	2.02

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 19

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	10 0
Shipment April		6	5 0
Shipment May June		6	2 6
Shipment July August		6	1 0
Shipment September		6	0 0
Shipment Java Spot		F.	6.55

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, April 19

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M	900	8100

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 18.

Linseed La Plata April sellers	11/3/9
Linseed Calcutta April sellers	12/8/9
Linseed Bombay April sellers	12/15/0
Rapeseed Toria April/May sellers	11/10/0
Castorseed Bombay April/May sellers	10/5/0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 19.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	93
2 3/4 per cent	1948/62 97/4
3 per cent	1951/54 Loan 96/6
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 101/6
3 per cent	1963/65 96/6
3 1/2 per cent	1947/55 102/14
4 per cent	1940/43 Bonds 106/10
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 109/0
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 Loan 114/8
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent	1939/44 Loan 100/6
5 per cent	1940/43 Loan 104

TAX FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 112/8
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	1972 B P T 108/8
4 per cent	1974 M Deb 108
5 per cent	1959 M Deb 117
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent	K P T 1956 128

Note:—Budli difference ranged from 0-5-6 to 0-3-6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 19.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 April May

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/16 to Feb.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T	286 7/8
Bank's buying T T	284 1/2
Bank's buying D D	283 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T	1,309
Bank's buying T T	1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T	78 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77 3/4
Bank's buying	60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D	65 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D	65 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D	83 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D	47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D	156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D	86 1/4

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 11/16 19th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 19th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 19th instant.

Java/London 8.79 3/8 19th instant.

New York/London 4.68.00 18th instant

London/New York 4.68.04 18th instant

London/Paris 176.71 18th instant.

London/Italy 89.00 18th instant.

London/Belgium 27.83 3/4 18th instant

London/Switzerland 20.87 1/4 18th instant.

London/Berlin 11.69 18th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 18th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.81 5/8 18th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady dull

Gold £7-8-6 17th instant.

Gold £7-8-6 18th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 17th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 18th instant.

Silver London Forward 29 3/4 17th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 18th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 17th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 18th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 1 5/8 per cent 17th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 1 5/8 per cent 18th instant

London Discounts 6 months 2 1/2 per cent 17th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 2 1/2 per cent 18th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 18.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	67
3 1/2 per cent	79
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	97 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	108 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	93 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	65 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	93 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	103 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	33/9

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 19.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
April	97	0	0
June	97	0	0
August	98	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
April	106	8	0
June	108	0	0
August	108	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	142	0	0
June	142	0	0
August	143	0	0
Yarn No 40s.—			
April	216	0	0
June	216	0	0
August.	217	0	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 18.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£67
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£79
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£103 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£65 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£92 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£93 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£103 1/4
Victory Bonds	£103
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£7 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Lond reg.	£80
National Bank of India	£29 1/2

Professional Support In Share Bazar

STEEL SHARES RECOVER AFTER EASY OPENING

Cotton And Cements Improve

BOMBAY: April 19.

War-like preparations by European countries have diverted the attention of all markets and there is less disposition to operate.

The thinness of the market rather than much selling pressure was responsible for another decline in Wall-Street prices yesterday, where trading was largely Professional with the general list slowly sagging by fractions to one dollar, with Steel falling anything to two dollars in a heavy close. U. S. Steel shares declined 1-7/8 to 45-3/4 dols. while General Motors declined 1-1/4 to 39-1/4 dols.

In the local market absence of fresh enterprise is mainly responsible for narrow movements in highly speculative counters. Tata Steel shares with the prospect of satisfactory dividend find no Bear pressure while threatening European situation is discouraging buyers.

Under this state prices are fluctuating within a narrow range with irregular tendency. However, in view of low prices and improved state of our Steel Industry, buyers are still inclined to step in at low levels for moderate profits.

This state is likely to continue until some clarification for better or worse in the present uncertainty.

On the whole the local market was stagnant with little fresh business. There was scattered covering by Professional Operators in Tata Steel shares which imported steadiness, but the appearance of the market was dull and uninspiring.

Tata Steeel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,160 and after declining to Rs. 1,157 prices improved to Rs. 1,180 on scattered Professional support. Cotton Mill shares also ruled steady with a slightly better demand. Associated Cement shares were also steady.

The tone of the market was fairly steady at the close indicating further small improvement as the technical position is better, but do not look for any pronounced firmness.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY April 19

100	Ahmd. Advance	376 4
100	BOM. DYEING	752 8
100	CENTURY	204 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	202 0
100	COLABA	101 8
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	310 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 3 6
100	Finlay	90 0
100	GOKAK	121 8
1.000	Hindustan	1.705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	98 0
100	KOHINOOR	203 8
250	Laxmi	460 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	115 0
250	Model	39 8
50	MYSORE	82 8
200	NEW GREAT	177 0
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	211 4
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
1.000	Sholapur	3.200 0
50	SIMPLEX	65 0
100	SVADESHI	200 0
100	Swan	89 0
500	Vishnu	1050 0
1.000	Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	109 8
25-50	Central	31 13
500	Imperial	1505 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	365 0
50-100	India	136 8
100	Reserve Bank	109 8
5	Union	5-14-0

CEMENTS

100	Associated	119 4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	635 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 0
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	New India	33 0
200	Oriental	4210 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	137 8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1345 0
10	Ajmer	11 4
50	Bombay Tram	126 8
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 6
100	Karachi	186 4
100	Poona	167 8
100	Surat	145 10
100	TATA HYDRO	144 8
1000	TATA POWERS	1215 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	958 12
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	96 8
100	Mandra Bhon	101 0
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	100 8
500	Tapti Valley	743 12

MININGS

9	Burma Corp	XD 5 8
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 0
10	Indian Iron & Steel	23 4
10	Shivrajpur	XD 32 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1180 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	256 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	320 0
10	Air Services	8 9
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	172 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	793 12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	210 0
125	B. BURMA	427 0
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	146 0
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3-1-0
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	95 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40 8
100	I. Radio Defd.	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	345 0
100	Port Canning	68 8
30	Premier Con.	59 0
10	Scindia	16 13
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36 4

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1425 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p. c. Bombay Tram (T. F)	75 0
5	p. c. Central India (T. F.)	567 8
6-1/4	p.c Prem. Const. 1st	104 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	96 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	143 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1527 8
6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st	205 0
7½	p. c. Tata Steel second	154 4
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 4
7	p.c. Sholapur	80 0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 4

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 19.

Bombay Dyeing (747/8) 747 748 742 747 746 751 752

Century (199) 198 197 202

Central India (199) 198 201 202

Kohinoor (201/8) 201 199 204 203/8

New Great (176) 176 175 178 177

Simplex (65) 65 64/8 65

Swadeshi (198) 197 195 200

Associated Cement (118/8) 118/8 117/8 118/8 119/4

Andhra (1345) 1336 1345

Tram. Ord. (126/8) 128/8

Tata Hydro (144/8) 144/8

Tata Power (1211/4) 1208 1217 1212 1215

T. Steel Dfd. (1162/8) 1157 1160 1152 1155 1150 1167 1165 1167 1162 1180

T. Steel Ord. (253) 253 252 253 251 254 253 255 256 256/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (155/8) 155/8 155 154/4

Bellapur (172/8) 172 171/8 172

B. Steam (210) 210

B. Burma (421) 420 421 419 422 427

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 18.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Power and Light dol 5 Pfd.	32
American Foreign Power Common	2
American Foreign Power Gold D 5 p. c.	53
American Foreign Power 7 p.c. Pfd.	13
Electric Bond Common	7 3/4
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd	54
American Tel. and Tel.	153 1/4
Western Union Telg.	18
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 p.c. Pfd.	68
New York Central Railroad	13 1/2
Texas Corporation	37
Amrex Corporation	21
Union Carbon and Carbide	72 1/8
Consolidated Oil	7 3/8
Socony	11 1/2
Guaranty Trust	245
United States Steel	45 3/4
United States Steel Pref.	108
Bethlehem Steel	55
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	101
National Steel	60
Republic Steel	15
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	44 7/8
Chrysler Motors	56
General Motors	39 1/8
General Electric	33 5/8
Lockheed	24
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	10
Chase National Bank	29 1/4
National City Bank	22 3/4

Turnover 440,000 shares. Think market a purchase on further decline.

TATA STEEL PRODUCTS

Suspension And Extension Of Deliveries

Bombay, April 19.

Booking of Merchant and Sheet Mill of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., is at present suspended The Co., expects to resume looking somewhere after 1st May 1939.

Extension of deliveries is as follows:—

Black and Galvanized Sheets	Mar. 1940
Plate Mill	Sept. 1939
Heavy Structural	Aug. 1939

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 18.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.04
Paris	176.71
Berlin	11.89
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.70 7/16
Amsterdam	8.81 5/8
Brussels	27.83 3/4
Milan	89.00
Berne	20.87 1/4

LINSEED OILS

London, April 18.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. May sellers	23/9
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939

Bonus Is Part Of Wages

AHMEDABAD MILL LOSES APPEAL

Judge On Object Of Payment Of Wages Act

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

A decision important to employers and employees was given this week by Mr. I. C. Munsiff, Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad who held that bonus is included in the term "Wages" and its deduction contravenes the provisions of Sections 7 and 9 of the Payment of Wages Act.

This was a civil appeal No. 232 of 1938 from order passed by the City Sub-Divisional F. G. Magistrate, Ahmedabad City, under subsection (3) of section 15 of the Act IV of 1936 in serial No. 2 of 1938 on the 17th June 1938.

Mr. B. K. Majmudar, Manager, Arvind Mills, Ltd. was Appellant against Mr. K. R. Gadgil Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act who was the respondent. The appeal was under section 17 of India Act IV of 1936.

For reasons stated in the following judgment the appeal was dismissed with costs.

The following is the text of the judgment:—

"These appeals arise out of applications filed by the respondent Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act in respect of certain deductions made by the appellant in the wages of his employees. The applications were made under section 15 of the Act No. IV of 1936. In both the applications the learned First Class Magistrate ordered the appellant to refund specified amounts. Aggrieved by the orders of the learned Magistrate on both those applications, the appellant (original opponent) has filed these appeals.

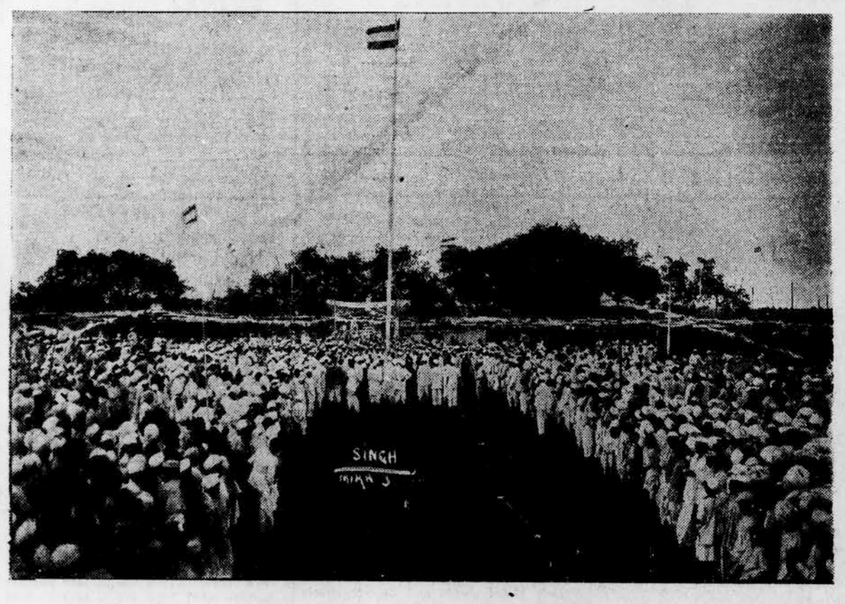
2. The appellant mill offered a bonus of 6 As. 9 Ps. to piece workers for full regular attendance for eight days and 6 As. 9 Ps. and 3 As. to doffers for full regular attendance for 16 days and eight days respectively. Rate Boards were placed by the appellant mill company showing these offers of bonus.

OBJECT OF PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT.

3. The questions for consideration are whether the 'bonus' is included in the term 'wages' and whether its deduction contravenes the provisions of section 7 and 9 of the Act. The most important clause for interpretation in this connection is clause vi of section 2 of the Act which defines 'wages'. Before I refer to this clause and proceed to interpret it, it is necessary to state that the Act has come into force only about a year back and no occasion has yet arisen for the interpretation of its provisions before any of the High Courts in India to my knowledge. Not only this but the Act is designed, as its preamble shows, to regulate the payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in industry. The preamble though short is precise and clearly lays down the object for which the Act is enacted. That object, it is obvious, is to prevent the employers of labour from arbitrarily cutting down the wages of the employed and to regulate their payment.

4. Reading the definition of 'wages' in sub-clause vi of section 2, it should be noted that it is wider and somewhat different from the definition of 'wages' in other statutes on the Statute Book in this country. The learned counsel for the appellant laid em-

(Continued on page 9, col. 3)



A view of the National Flag hoisting at the Kolhapur State People's Conference at Kupwad.

MAHADEV DENIES PRESS STORY

Sent No Telegram To Tripuri Regarding Pant's Resolution

NEW DELHI, April 18.

In a statement to the Press Mr. Mahadev Desai denies the truth of the story published in a local journal from its Lucknow correspondent to the effect that a telegram sent by him requesting that Pt. Pant's resolution be not pressed at Tripuri was suppressed by leaders in Sardar group who later on, on being asked by Gandhiji admitted having done so in view of the situation obtaining at Tripuri and apologised to Gandhiji.

Mr. Mahadev Desai States: "Cock and Bull stories seem to have become the order of the day.

I sent no telegram to Tripuri for the simple reason that I was then not at Rajkot but at Delhi. The super-structure raised on this false story thus breaks to pieces" —United Press.

CONGRESS VICTORY IN VILLAGE ELECTIONS

PESHAWAR, April 18.

The Congress has come out with a smashing victory in the Village Council election in Peshawar district, resulting in the complete rout of the Muslim League.

All the 21 seats in the three Village Councils covering 11 villages in the 'ilaqa' of Tappa Mahomed, have been captured by the Congress candidates, 9 being returned unopposed.

Some more results are expected shortly.—United Press.

Subhas On "Anti-War Day"

JAMDOBA, April 19.

Announcing that April 26 be obsereved throughout India as "Anti-War Day" Mr. Subhas Bose, the Congress President, in a press statement appeals to all sections of the Indian people regardless of political creed to join whole-heartedly in Anti-War meetings and demonstrations on that date.

Mr. Bose says: "The Neo Imperialist Powers of Europe seem to have unending schemes of conquest and annexation and are proceeding to give effect to them with planned precision. The old imperialist powers are alarmed for the time being and to some extent are cowed down but there is a limit to what they can stand. The recent moves of Great Britain and France as well as the utterances of some of the responsible British and French statesmen go to show that these two countries are now preparing to resist.

INDIA SAFE FOR IMPERIALIST WAR

"So far as India is concerned we have had an indication of this in the bill recently introduced in the House of Lords to amend the Government of India Act of 1935. The object of the bill is to make India safe for an imperialist war by empowering the Central Government to rob the provincial Governments of their normal and legitimate powers and functions in the event of a war emergency arising at any time. I am glad that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had drawn public attention to this all important matter and the Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution declaring that any limitations imposed by the Central Government on the existing powers of the Provincial Governments would be resisted."

"ANTI-WAR DAY"

Mr. Bose adds that owing to the delay in the formation of the Working Committee, he feels it incumbent to do what the Working Committee, in his judgment would have done in the circumstances, viz., mobilise public opinion in India in favour of non-participation in an imperialist war. He therefore requests that April 23 be observed as "Anti-War Day" when meetings and demonstrations be held and resolutions passed condemning the Amending Bill introduced in the British Parliament. Mr. Bose reaffirms the policy of non-participation in an imperialist war and expresses solemn resolve non-violently to resist any attempt to involve India in such war or exploit India's manpower or natural resources for war purposes. —A. P.

"NATIONAL DAY" AGAINST FEDERATION

Ranga's Appeal To Subhas

NEW DELHI, April 18

Prof. N. G. Ranga, Vice-President of the All-India Kisan Sabha has sent a telegraphic communication to the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, requesting him to organise a "National Day" to demonstrate the country's opposition to the British domination over India, and the Government of India Act, whereby India is sought to be forced to co-operate with Britain in the event of a war and to purchase her goods by compulsion.

Prof. Ranga has every confidence that on "May Day" the "Kisan" and Mazdoor leaders, Socialists and Congressmen would rally the masses round the National Demand resolution passed at the Tripuri session of the Congress, and against the Federal Scheme. United Press.

Bomb Explosions Trial

One Accused Turns Approver And Discloses Details

HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

One out of the five Sikhs arrested in connection with the recent bomb explosions in the city, it is understood, has turned approver and has made a statement before a Magistrate describing the conspiracy in great detail.

According to this statement he, among other Hindus of the city, driven by the communal tension in the city, decided to manufacture bombs with which to strike terror into the hearts of the Muslims. Accordingly they manufactured a number of bombs in cigarette and other tins. Of these one exploded near the Moazzamjahi Market on 20th February with fatal results to a passerby and another went off simultaneously at the entrance to the Dominions Co-operative Bank.

The Sikh, whose name is Parem Singh, was later bailed out.—A. P.

SENTENCE ON COUNTERFEITERS CONFIRMED

HYDERABAD, (By Mail)

A Divisional Bench of the Hyderabad High Court rejected to-day the appeal preferred by the three brothers, Sidappa, Erappa and Shiva Sharnappa of Gulbarga and confirmed their conviction and sentence to two years rigorous imprisonment each by the Additional Sessions Judge, Gulbarga, on a charge of counterfeiting British and Hyderabad rupees.

According to the prosecution the police instituted enquiries on reports that counterfeit rupees were in circulation in Gulbarga. Acting on information they raided the house of the accused and caught them red handed in possession of counterfeiting implements as well as a quantity of counterfeit British and Hyderabad Rupees. A fourth person arrested in this connection, named Somiah, died during the course of the trial.—A.P.

Hyderabad Executive Returns Home

HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

Sir Akbar Hydari, the President of the Executive Council, Nawab Madhi Yar Jung Bahadur, the Finance Member, and Sir Theodore Tasker, the Revenue Member, who had been to Bombay to attend the meeting of the Hydari Committee at the week-end, have returned to the station.—A.P.

Research Work By Natural History Society

Governor's Tribute To Its Activities On The Occasion Of Its Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Members of the Bombay Natural History Society was held at the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor who is the President of the Society was in the Chair. Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson in presenting the annual report referred to the some outstanding aspects of the Society's work. The Society's Journal now in its 40th Volume incorporates much of the Society's work in various fields. Ornithological Surveys have been carried out in Jodhpur, Gwalior and Indore with the generous assistance of the Governments of these States. These Surveys in various parts of India are adding much both to the scientific and economic knowledge of the bird life of this country.

FRESH WATER FISHES

Of equal importance have been the Surveys of the Fresh Water Fishes of the Deccan which have formed the basis of Scientific Reports by Dr. Hora in the Journal. It is work such as this which makes possible the subsequent exploitation of our Inland Fisheries, whose development on proper lines can provide an important source of profit and food supply to the people of this Province. Mention must also be made of the series of papers on the Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of India by Rev. Fr. Caius. The work is particularly opportune at a time when the policy of the Provincial Governments is being directed to the greater development of indigenous systems of medicine and to the wider employment of indigenous drugs.

ORIGIN OF SANDAL AND COCOANUT

Two interesting botanical problems discussed in the Journal were the countries of origin of the Cocoanut Palm and the Sandal Wood tree. The Cocoanut Palm which is now so intimately associated with India originated in land somewhere to the west of New Guinea. It was probably brought to India by the once Maritime Tamils and the ancient mariners of Bengal. The Sandal Wood Tree originated in the Islands to the East of Java and was brought to India by early Indian settlers in Malaya.

Lovers of flowers and gardens in India will be interested to learn that Dr. N. L. Bor is going to write a series of articles, illustrated in colour on Beautiful Indian Climbers and Shrubs. The position the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum has attained among the premier Museums of the world is largely due to the influence and help of the Society.

In this instance Mr. Sanderson referred to the fine work of Mr. Prater and of Mr. McCann, his assistant, and the Staff. In conclusion Mr. Sanderson invited His Excellency the Governor to open the Photographic Exhibition which had been organised by the Society in co-operation with the "Illustrated Weekly of India."

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

His Excellency the Governor in addressing the gathering said:—

"The Bombay Natural History Society has a long history behind it, and it is evident to all that it is an institution which is very much alive to-day and which performs many useful functions: it is certainly an institution with which it is a pleasure to be associated.

I am looking forward to opening and visiting the Exhibition of Nature Photography which the Trustees have kindly permitted the Society to organise in the galleries of the Natural History Section of this Museum. To have launched on this new venture so soon after the first of such exhibitions has been held in London bears testimony to the desire of the Society to keep abreast of the times in all ideas and undertakings which can stimulate an interest in and spread knowledge of wild life in all its diversity and beauty. You, Sir, have paid tribute to the assistance rendered to your Society in the organisation of this Exhibition by Mr. Stanley Jepson, the editor of the "Illustrated Weekly of India," and to the effective co-operation which has been given by that periodical. In its edition of last Sunday I was interested to see reproductions of some of the photographs which are being exhibited. These left me in little doubt as to the artistic merit and absorbing interest of the very extensive collection of photographs which we are going to see.

BEAUTY OF WILD LIFE

It is a relief to many of us

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

Disciplinary Action Against Mrs. Kale

Congress M. L. A.'s Move In C. P.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 18.

I understand on reliable authority that Congress legislators have given notice of disciplinary action against Mrs. Kale, Deputy Speaker who attended dinner parties in honour of Dr. Rao in pite of the circular of the Congress President. I further understand that the Congress Committee had written to the Congress President that Mrs. Kale had attended such parties in which tributes were paid to Dr. Rao on his appointment as Adviser to Secretary of State by Drs. Moonje and Khare. The Congress Committee had submitted that Dr. Rao holds a position under the Crown and rules applicable to boycotted function applied to the present case also.

Mr. Jakatdar against whom disciplinary action was contemplated has been unsaddled and Mr. Kallapa was elected Secretary. Hon. Ravishanker Shukla was re-elected President unopposed and Thakur Chhedilal, President of the Mahakoshal P. C. C. was re-elected Chief Whip. All ministers were elected as members on the executive.

CHARLIE CHAN — WHOSE BODY IS FOUND?

CHARLIE CHAN'S MESSAGE TO INSPECTOR DUFF OF SCOTLAND YARD EXCITES CHAN'S OLD FRIEND...
WHAT IS IT, INSPECTOR? YOU'VE HIT ON SOMETHING?
LISTEN! "AIDING CAPTAIN GERALD HARTLEY IN HUNT FOR GRISSAC... DESIRE INFORMATION ABOUT ONE RANDALL DEEPING. INVESTIGATE FIRST NAME"!
IT'S THE FIRST NAME THAT'S IMPORTANT! THE FIRST NAME! — CALL NIVINS IN HERE! WE MUST WORK FAST!
LATER NIVINS RETURNS TO DUFF'S OFFICE....
INSPECTOR! A BODY WAS JUST WASHED UP FROM THE THAMES! I THINK IT'S OUR MAN!
WE MUST BE CERTAIN! IF YOU'RE RIGHT — WHAT NEWS WE'LL HAVE FOR CHARLIE CHAN!
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